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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1957.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

France, The UN And Algeria

NO subject today promotes more emotionalism than the so-called "liberation of enslaved colonial territories," and no subject offers such splendid ammunition for the propaganda guns of the Communists and national extremists. Both it can be expected will be exploited to the full during the UN debate on Algeria now started.

Algeria is a particularly palatable subject for the rabid anti-colonialists and the contentious propagandists because it is so easy for them to cloud and distort fundamental issues; to ignore important distinctions. France, they argue, has given independence to Tunisia and Morocco, where no valid reasons exist for withholding it from Algeria.

Forgotten, or disclaimed, is the fact that while Tunisia and Morocco were French protectorates by treaty and as such were part of the French colonial empire, Algeria was from the first absorbed and became part of metropolitan France. This is the key to France's refusal to recognize the right of the United Nations to interfere in the task of resolving the problem of Algeria.

JUSTIFICATION for the French attitude is not easy to deny, more especially as enlightened efforts have been made to give the people of the North African territory more political and social equality and economic stability. There is much truth in the French complaint that these endeavours have been frustrated on the one hand by the struggle for power between the Algerian Nationalist Movement, the Algerian Liberation Front and the Algerian Communist Party, and on the other by hostile Arab propaganda.

But another factor—and it is an important one—is the barrier of religion. The rising tide of Islamic consciousness, while international in one sense is strongly national in another. And although there are many Muslim Algerians who appreciate the existing relationship with France and do not wish to see it too radically changed, there is a considerable element which will not be reconciled to accepting absorption. They are not prepared to listen to anything less than complete independence.

FRANCE'S dilemma is an appreciable one. Her offers of a national settlement, based on full social equality, a stronger voice in the political affairs of the territory, and an improved and more efficient administration, while acceptable to many Algerians, are shouted down by the extremists and rendered impracticable by acts of rebellion and terrorism.

In its deliberations on the Algerian problem, the United Nations political committee will need to examine carefully all the factors before it reaches any decision to recommend interference by the world organization. Moreover, the UN must search its own ability to accomplish what France has so far failed to do—restore peace to the territory.

Political and polemical exploitation of the situation by the Communist bloc and the self-interested Arab states is inevitable during the United Nations debate, but this will not be sufficient to justify UN intervention. France is entitled to obtain from the United Nations sanction to pursue the task of settling the Algerian problem.

BRITAIN GETTING FIRST ROCKET REGIMENT

From HUGH PONDS
London, Feb. 5.
Britain's first "Rocket Regiment" is being formed. It will be armed with American-made "Corporal" ground-to-ground missiles. American instructors are ready to begin training it.

The unit—the 47th Guided Weapons Regt (Field) Royal Artillery—should be up to strength next month. It is being based in Hampshire. It will be armed with ten rockets, ten launchers, and be serviced and fired by about 530 men.

But—there's not one complete rocket in Britain yet. Most parts for several missiles have been delivered but some vital pieces of mechanism are still awaited. Defence Minister Duncan Sandys asked the American Defence Secretary

about this on his visit to Washington. He was promised a speed-up in the delivery of 100 "Corporals" on order. More "Corporal" Regiments are planned. Chapman Pincher writes that British scientists

will supply ideas for new weapons while American engineers design and mass produce them. That is the main point of the economy proposals which Mr Sandys put to the Prime Minister in their private talk on Monday.

It means there will be no big cuts in the government's guided missile research stations. The cuts will fall mainly on industrial firms which have been developing anti-aircraft missiles at an annual cost of up to £6 million a project.—London Express Service.

SANDYS REPORTS TO PM

Agreement In Washington Talks

'BIG 3 TO MEET BEFORE EASTER'

From DEREK MARKS

London, Feb. 5.

The British Cabinet will discuss the proposed defence cuts and planned tie-up with Europe today.

Mr Duncan Sandys, the Defence Minister, yesterday gave the Prime Minister a private account of his talks in Washington.

It is clear the Government's policies are acceptable to the United States administration. This has resulted in these main heads of agreement being reached:

HK MAN'S APPEAL FAILS

London, Feb. 4.

Without calling on counsel for the Crown, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council today refused a petition for special leave to appeal brought by Wong Kwai-fat, 27, who was sentenced to death in the Hongkong Supreme Court last October for the murder of a 24-year-old woman named Sit Kwai-yung.

His appeal in Hongkong was dismissed in November. Mr Mervyn Griffith Jones, for Wong, said that he was alleged to have stabbed the woman, with whom he had lived for a time, in a market place on June 28, 1956. The accused's own evidence was that he loved the woman and that evening they had been to a restaurant where he had drunk the major part of two large bottles of beer.

This made him drunk and he knew little more of what happened.

Counsel complained that the trial judge misdirected the jury as to the onus of proof required in respect of the accused's defence of drunkenness.—Reuter.

Europe's 'Six' Make Big Progress

Brussels, Feb. 4.

The six Foreign Ministers of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg today made big progress towards completion of the common market and atom energy pool treaties they have been negotiating for over a year.

The Chairman of the Conference, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, announced confidently tonight: "We expect to sign the treaties by March 10, probably in Rome." Two of the three major outstanding problems were settled today, except for details.

These were the treatment to be reserved for the agricultural industry of each country in the common market and the level and conditions of the common tariff they would adopt towards nations outside the common market.

NEXT MEETING

The still unresolved problem is that of the association with the common market of the French and Belgian territories in Africa.

This will be dealt with at the next meeting of the six Foreign Ministers to be held in Paris on February 17. Two days later there is to be a meeting of the Premiers of the six nations whose task it will be to iron out any remaining points of disagreement.

Herr Heinrich von Brentano, due to return to Bonn by train tonight, said: "We have made excellent progress and my Government is determined to do its utmost to find a satisfactory solution for all concerned as regards the association between Africa and Europe."—Reuter.

BAG SNATCHER CAUGHT AFTER -EXCITING NATHAN ROAD CHASE-

Capt. J. C. H. Sabine of the Green Howards captured a thief yesterday after an exciting 20-minute chase down Nathan Road, on the Salisbury Road, up the staircase of two flats and a tumble down stairs. The victim of the theft was an American visitor, Miss Margaret Grady, who had in her handbag \$350 and a plane ticket to the USA as well as her passport and other papers.

Near the Princess Theatre in the late afternoon, a Chinese grabbed her handbag and made off with it. Capt. Sabine who was walking nearby with his wife, gave chase. The man darted into a side street and ran up a flight of stairs to deposit his loot. Just as he was leaving, Capt. Sabine caught up with him and the two had a tumble at the top of the stairs.

Shepherds Shoot

Damascus, Syria, Feb. 4. Arab and Israeli shepherds exchanged fire in the demilitarized zone yesterday, a Syrian military spokesman said.—United Press.

'HK REBUFF PUTS BRITAIN IN A SPOT'

London, Feb. 4.

The French News Agency correspondent in Manchester said today it was almost certain the initiative for the recent talks between the British Cotton Industry Mission and Hongkong and Indian industrialists came from the British Government.

The correspondent said it was known the British Government had hoped it would be possible to avoid putting special controls or tariffs on cheap Commonwealth textile imports.

He quoted informed sources as saying that attempts by the cotton mission to induce Hongkong and India to impose voluntary restrictions of exports of cotton goods did not appear to have been successful. "If this is so there is reason to believe the British Government will be placed in a difficult position", the correspondent added.

NATURAL HESITANCY

There was also reason to believe that apart from the natural hesitancy of India and Hongkong, the British project for association with a free trade zone in Europe, which was announced after the decision to send the cotton mission, complicated matters still further. The cotton mission is to issue an official report shortly. The Manchester Guardian said today reports from Hongkong said that representatives of the textile industry there had refused to undertake a restriction of their exports of made-up goods to Britain on the lines suggested by the cotton mission.

It added, "Both India and Hongkong may consider that if they curtailed their exports to the British market some other overseas supplier would secure the business and thus leave Lancashire no better off than before."—France-Press.

Killed In Clash

Colombo, Feb. 4.

One person was killed and four others seriously injured in an Independence Day clash in Trincomalee in the eastern province today, according to reports reaching here tonight.—Reuter.

UN Talks

New York, Feb. 4. Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, conferred for two and a quarter hours tonight with Mr Abba Eban, Israeli permanent delegate, about Israeli withdrawal from Egypt and other matters.—Reuter.

Crown Prince In US

Washington, Feb. 4. Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq arrived today for talks with American leaders and said he plans to meet with King Saud of Saudi Arabia. He will confer on the President's Middle East doctrine. A Damascus cable says the Arab States will meet to decide on a concerted attitude to President Eisenhower's Middle East policy if the Saudis approve the policy without amendment, according to the Syrian Prime Minister, Mr Salim al Asad.—United Press & Reuter.

STRATTON TO BE VICE C.I.G.S.

New C.B.F. Appointed

A new appointment for His Excellency Lt-General W. H. Stratton, Commander, British Forces, has been announced. In September this year he will become Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office.

General Stratton is expected to leave the Colony in June or early July and will be relieved by Major-General E. M. Bastyan, C.B., (late Infantry) who will be Commander British Forces with the rank of Lt-General.

Major-General Bastyan, 53, was formerly vice Adjutant General at the War Office. General Stratton was educated at Dulwich College and commissioned into the Royal Engineers on January 30, 1924. In August 1941, he was promoted temporary Brigadier.

8TH ARMY

In March 1944 he joined 8th Army and from September to June 1945 commanded 169 Infantry Brigade of 58 Infantry Division. On June 30, 1945 he was promoted Major-General and the appointment of Chief of Staff British Troops, Austria. He was appointed Commander of the British Army Staff and Military Member of the British Joint Services Mission to Washington early in January 1952.

Before taking up his appointment in Hongkong he was General Officer Commanding 42 (Lancs) Infantry Division (TA) and North West District.

WITH MOUNTBATTEN

General Bastyan was commissioned in 1923. From Captain in 1935 he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1941 and acting Major-General in 1944. He served in Palestine in 1938 and in Africa, Italy and the South-East Asia Command in World War II. Among his previous appointments were Major-General in charge of administration of allied land forces, Southeast Asia. He held a similar post with the British Army of the Rhine and in 1949-50 he was Chief of Staff, Eastern Command.

SINGAPORE CHANGE

Singapore, Feb. 4. Major-General R. G. Collingwood will take over as General Officer Commanding Singapore Base District next month from Major-General D. D. C. Tulloch. It was officially announced today. General Collingwood is at present military adviser to the Wolfenden Committee, which examines employment of national servicemen in Britain. General Tulloch, who was born in Hongkong, has been Commander of the Singapore Base District since April, 1954.—France-Press.

NEW NATO CHIEF

Oslo, Feb. 4. Vice Admiral Arvid Fodder, Royal Navy, has been appointed Nato Commander of naval forces in Northern Europe, the Defence Ministry announced today. He will succeed Vice-Admiral Gerald Vaughan Gladstone, R.N., who will be leaving the Nato headquarters in Oslo in June.—Reuter.

Giant TV Tower Collapses

Four Men Killed

Nashville, Feb. 4. The new 1,200-foot tower of a local television station "collapsed like an accordion" today, hurling four workers to death in the crushing wreckage.

An hour after the accident, the bodies of the four men were recovered. "I heard a splintering noise," said Lee Ramsey, who lives a few blocks from the scene. "I looked out and the tower started coming down, breaking into other pieces as it came down." He estimated that it took about ten seconds for the total collapse.

700 FT. FALL

Thousands of spectators headed for the site of the accident, clogging rush-hour traffic. Witnesses said the four men were more than two-thirds of the way up the tower when it fell, dropping them about 700 feet. The tower had not yet gone into use. The station was using another, smaller tower until the new structure was completed.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AIR DRAMA

One of the two engines of a DC-3 Air Lines plane caught fire shortly after the aircraft had left Hongkong for Vietnam at 19:21 this morning.

The pilot succeeded in putting out the flames with an extinguisher attached to the engine and then returned, with six passengers aboard, to Hongkong.

In a very low ceiling of 200 feet, and with only one engine functioning, the pilot made a fine and safe landing.

Baby Dies After Rat Attack

Paris, Feb. 4. A six-month-old baby girl who was attacked while asleep by a giant rat has died in hospital after a nine-day fight by doctors to save her life. The rat attacked the baby, Elise Brunet, and then turned on her three-year-old sister Chantal who is still in hospital. Police said their veteran father had tried repeatedly to find alternative accommodations to the one room slum where he lives with his wife and their four daughters.—China Mail Special.

Safe Safe

Klang, Feb. 4. Police reported today that thieves apparently worked till dawn trying to crack a safe containing \$123,000 in an amusement park office here. They failed—and left with \$3 from an office drawer.—Reuter.

Two Ships Abandoned Off Nova Scotia

Halifax, Feb. 4. Two vessels, one, a coastal vessel which struck an iceberg and the other, a tanker loaded with oil on fire—were abandoned off Nova Scotia today. The tanker, the Mald of Le Havre, reported it was on fire off Cape Sable Light, Nova Scotia, and its crew had been ordered to shore a half mile away.

A small French coastal vessel, the 302-ton Petit Bras Dor, struck an iceberg while en route to the island of St. Pierre off the Newfoundland Coast from Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The vessel tried to make for Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, after the collision, but began to sink and its 10-man crew had to take to lifeboats.—United Press.



For extra pleasure
and satisfaction—
CHURCHMAN'S No. 1
the 15-minute cigarette

INCREASED RUSSIAN MILITARY BUDGET EXPECTED

Moscow, Feb. 4. Observers today predicted an increase in military expenditure in the 1957 budget to be submitted to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), which meets here tomorrow.

The 1956 budget allocated more than 102,000 million roubles (some US\$20,000 million at the nominal rate of exchange).

(The Soviet Union does not include the cost of its nuclear and guided missile programmes in the budget).

Despite reports in Western newspapers that a sensational reshuffle of top echelon Soviet government jobs might be in the wind, tomorrow's session was expected to be strictly routine.

Industrial Plan

Premier Nikolai Bulganin disclosed recently that the Supreme Soviet would take up the subjects of the 1957 budget and the 1957 industrial plan.

Discussion of the budget is the customary reason for calling the Supreme Soviet early in the year. But Western experts said discussion of an industrial plan by the Parliament was unprecedented.

The Supreme Soviet usually discussed the Five-Year Plan, skimming over details of the yearly plans. However, experts pointed out that the current Five-Year Plan is being revised on the instructions of the Communist Party Central Committee. The Committee decreed last year that industrial goals be reduced to more realistic levels.

Mikhail Pervukhin, top planning expert, was assigned the task of revising the plan only a month ago. Sources said only part of it would be ready to submit to the Supreme Soviet at its opening session tomorrow.

Past Experience

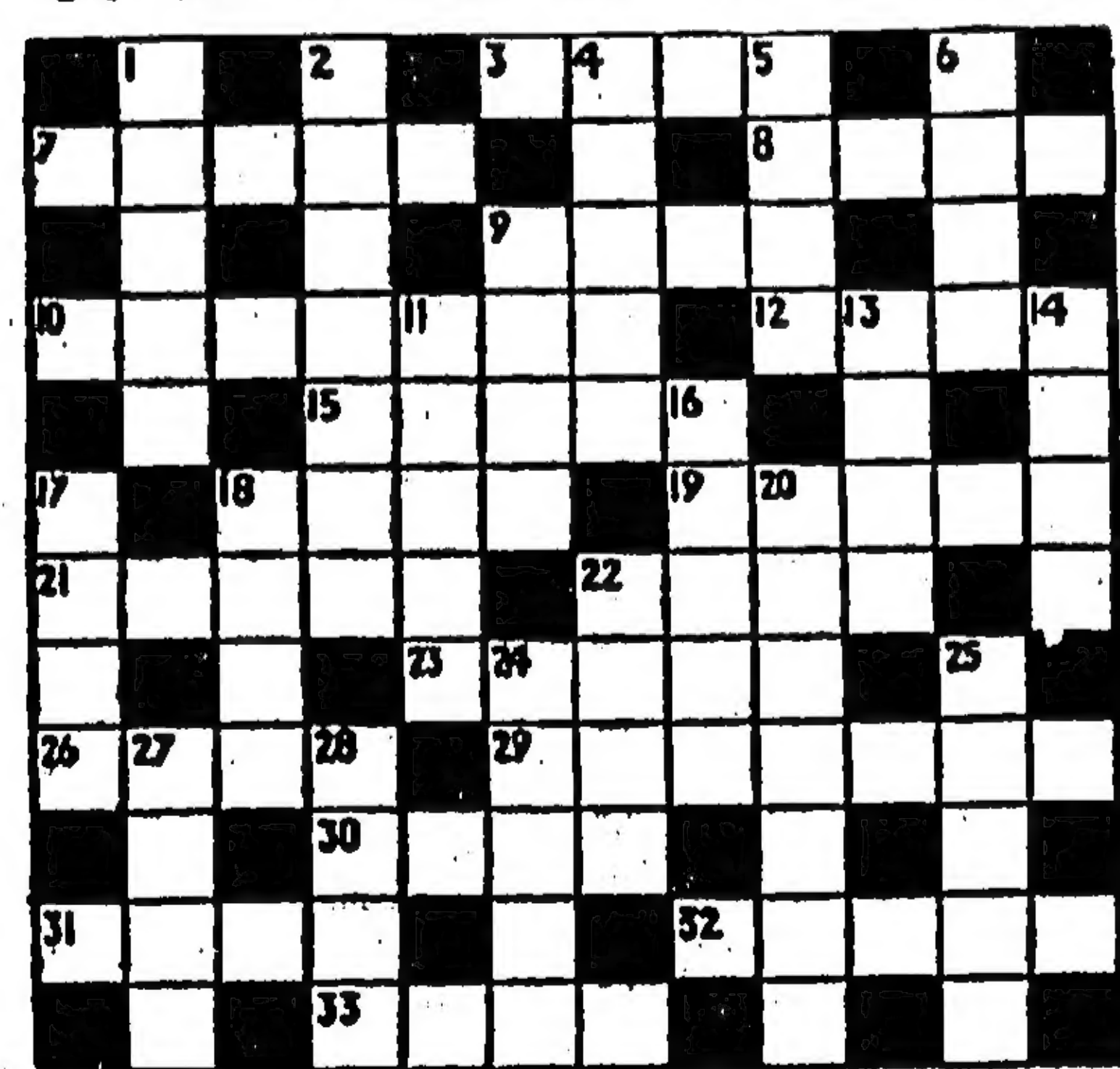
The new budget, if past experience is any criterion, will show a slight increase over 1956. The principal boost may be in expenditure for bolstering the national economy and in social and cultural appropriations.

The present Supreme Soviet was elected in March 1954 for a four-year term. It is made up of two Chambers—the Council of the Union, with 700 members, and the Chamber of Nationalities, with 350 members.—United Press.

Singapore, Feb. 4. The Singapore Governor, Sir Robert Black, and members of the Colony's Consular Corps today attended a reception by the Ceylonese community to mark Ceylon independence day.

Earlier special thanks giving prayers were offered in Singapore Hindu and Buddhist temples.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Prepare for press (4).
 - Vagrant (5).
 - Encourage (4).
 - Participle (4).
 - Happy (7).
 - Goes astray (4).
 - Distant (5).
 - Shuflery (5).
 - Notions (5).
 - Kept on the right lines? (5).
 - Farther (4).
 - Keen (5).
 - Close to (4).
 - Goes back at a price (7).
 - Sugar-coated (4).
 - Look closely (4).
 - Tempest (5).
 - Defunct (4).
- DOWN**
- Fire-raising (5).
 - App (7).
 - Same again (5).
 - Domesticated (4).
 - Expensive (4).
 - Before long (4).
 - Dodge (5).
 - Regretted (4).
 - Girdle (4).
 - Shot into the unemployed? (5).
 - Inland (4).
 - Hit hard (4).
 - Gulches (7).
 - Grew old (4).
 - Scene of conduct (5).
 - Chic (5).
 - Linear measure (4).
 - Female depr (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Spread, 7 Pass, 9 Tiar, 10 Plump, 11 Lush, 13 Entrances, 15 Noat, 16 Blue, 19 Disappears, 22 Rods, 24 Deter, 25 Irons, 26 Mop, 27 Drudge, 28 News, 29 Plant, 30 Evade, 4 Deputy, 5 Opulence, 6 Aspe, 8 Amuse, 12 Hates, 13 Ember, 14 Resisted, 17 Acker, 18 Rector, 20 Price, 21 Avoid, 23 Edge.

JAPAN TO EXPAND CHINA TRADE

Tokyo, Feb. 4. Japan's top economic planner declared today that the country will "rationally and steadily" step up her trade with China.

Kolehi Uda, director of the economic planning agency, did not elaborate on how Japan proposed to expand her trade with the mainland.

He said, "with regard to Sino-Japanese trade, we would like to promote it rationally and steadily while trying to maintain a balance of exports and imports."

Uda touched on the controversial China trade in an economic policy speech before the National legislature. The State Minister, while admitting Japanese exports to foreign markets have expanded considerably in the past few years, warned that Japan must increase still further her competitive strength in world trade.

18% INCREASE

Uda said Japanese exports during 1956 totalled \$2,480,000,000 or an increase of more than 18 per cent over the previous year. He estimated exports this year will total \$2,800,000,000.

Giving the Government's economic outlook for fiscal 1957, Uda said total national income is expected to go up to \$200,000,000,000 (about US\$22,800,000,000), or a rise of seven and one-half per cent over fiscal 1956.—United Press.

Reds Asked To Release Migrants

Canberra, Feb. 4. Communist countries have been asked to facilitate the migration to Australia of nearly 800 people who want to settle with relatives here.

The Australian Government has sent requests to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, it was announced today.

Hungary has been asked to grant exit permits to 254 persons. The response has been better than from any other of the Communist countries. Some of the migrants have already arrived in Australia.

AMONG REFUGEES

Some of those whose names were submitted to Hungary are among refugees who escaped into Austria after the recent revolt.

Russia has received the names of 153 persons but so far only one of these has arrived.

Satisfactory results have been obtained from Poland. A first contingent is expected to arrive soon.

Czechoslovakia and Rumania have been asked to allow the migration of 83 and 49 persons respectively.—China Mail Special.

Fewer French Films Banned

Paris, Feb. 4. Either French censors are becoming more tolerant or films less daring, official statistics released today indicated.

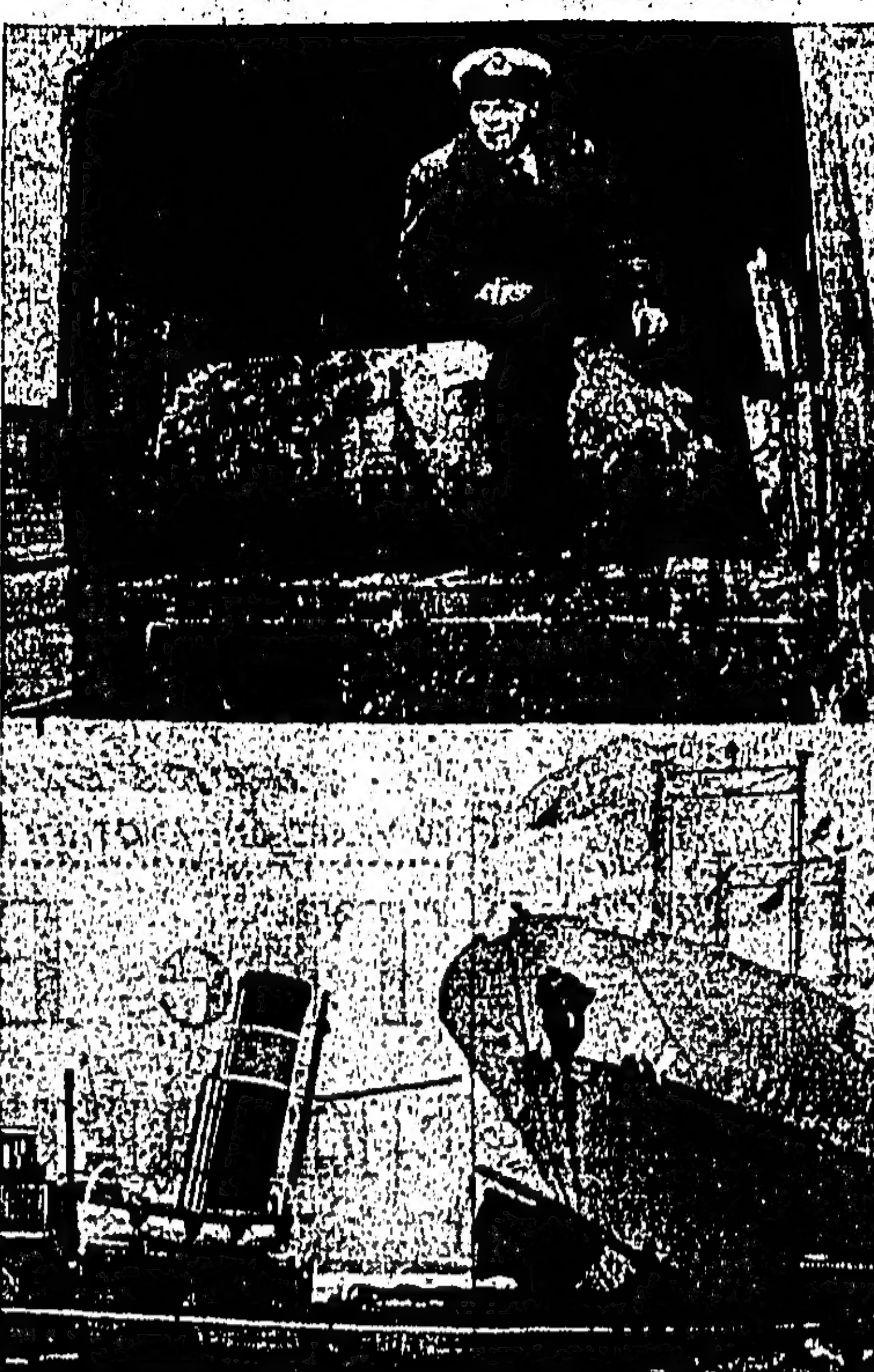
Only two films were banned in 1956 for being "contrary to good morality" or "apt to disturb public order." In previous years, between seven and 14 films had been banned.

Other statistics showed that despite the hundreds of television, the French still like to attend the cinema. Last year, the average Frenchman went to the films 10 times. The number of spectators was 82 per cent higher than in 1955.

France produced 120 long films last year, 30 of them in co-production with other countries.

French films took in 48 per cent of the receipts in 1956. American films were second most popular with 34 per cent, a drop of 10 per cent since 1955. British films, with four per cent, were the least popular, remained stable.—France-Press.

Thames Mine Exploded After 12 Years



A giant German land mine, which had lain for 12 years under the Thames River by London's West India Dock, was rendered safe last week by frogmen, and exploded the following day. The mine, which contained about 1,500lb of explosive, was discovered embedded in the mud at low tide. Picture top shows Lieutenant-Commander G. Gutteridge, who led the frogmen team, seated astride the mine as it is taken away to be exploded; picture bottom shows the scene at West India Dock as a tug tows the Norwegian vessel Bencom out of the danger zone while operations go on to "deadend" the mine.—Express Photo.

CONGRESSIONAL DEMAND

Investigation Into 'Voluntary' Quota Restrictions

A move developed in Congress today to investigate negotiations which led up to the "voluntary" quotas Japan has decided to impose on its textile exports to the United States.

Mr. Henderson Lanham, a Democrat from the textile-producing state of Georgia, introduced a resolution demanding a congressional inquiry as to "whether and to what extent the authority of the Congress to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States has been usurped, disregarded or misused by the executive branch of this government."

Several Congressmen from such scattered states as Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and North and South Carolina supported the move. There was no marked opposition.

But political circles did not expect early action on the Lanham resolution. Even members of the Congressmen's staff acknowledged that it might be "months" before any decision was taken.

Undercurrent

Observers said that the demand reflected an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in the textile industry—which has officially welcomed the Japanese quota system—against some of the sub-quota.

More important, whether the move succeeded or not, it reflected a feeling in some sections of Congress that the Administration had tied the hands of lawmakers and made it difficult for them to demand special protection for textile producers in their constituencies.

Introducing his resolution, Mr. Lanham said that the Administration had opened "semi-secret negotiations" with Japan when it became clear that Japanese imports would be restricted either by the Tariff Commission or Congress.

"It looks very much as if the State Department could not bear to see Congress regain its constitutional authority," Mr. Lanham said. "The Department had become so accustomed to acting in the place of Congress that it gave priority at the very

Mr. B Regrets

London, Feb. 4. The Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Jacob Malik, today called on British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan.

It was the first meeting between the two statesmen since Mr. Macmillan became Prime Minister.

An informed source said that Malik expressed the regret of Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin that Mr. Macmillan had decided to postpone indefinitely his projected visit to Moscow.—France-Press.

NY Tugboat Strike Serious

New York, Feb. 4. Mayor Robert Wagner met striking tugboat crewmen and tugboat owners today in an effort to settle a walkout that already has cut off nearly three-quarters of the city's fuel supply.

The chances for a quick settlement of the four-day-old strike were gloomy as Mr. Wagner began separate talks with the disputing parties. The Mayor said prospects of a settlement later today were "not likely" and the Tugboat Union president, Joseph O'Hare, described the situation as "bad."

"I don't see an early end to this."

SEVERE SHORTAGE

The city is faced with a severe fuel shortage in two or three days, according to industry and city experts. The City Administrator, Charles Fresser, was expected to make public plans for fuel rationing and other emergency measures after Mr. Wagner completes his talks with both sides. Federal mediators already have entered the negotiations.

Three large passenger liners docked this morning without benefit of tugs and a fourth was expected to arrive this afternoon. A heavy fog made manoeuvring of the Saxonia, Kungsholm and Bergensfjord difficult, but their captains brought them in on the slack tide.—United Press.

GENERAL STRIKE

Port Au Prince, Feb. 4. A general strike broke out today at Port Au Prince, Haiti, calling for the resignation of the provisional President, Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis.

Pierre-Louis is accused of protecting the interests of the former President Paul Magloire. Several persons who had been arrested for demonstrating against President Pierre-Louis Government have been released.—France-Press.

STRIKE OVER

Dagenham, Feb. 4. A strike which has kept 21,000 Ford car workers idle for a week was called off here today at a mass meeting of the strikers.

They voted to return to work tomorrow.

The strike began at Briggs Motor Bodies (a Ford subsidiary) last Monday over the suspension of five shop stewards.—China Mail Special.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE TALKS EXPECTED SOON

Paris, Feb. 4. M. Rene Sergent, French Secretary-General of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, predicted here today that the OEEC Council of Ministers meeting here next week would decide to start negotiations very shortly on establishing a free trade area in Europe.

An OEEC expert's report, declaring that such a free trade area is technically feasible, will be published tomorrow.

Commenting on the report, M. Sergent told a press conference that he was sure a formula would be found to cover the problem of agriculture—which is widely considered a major obstacle to British participation in the scheme because of Britain's preferential tariff agreements with the food-producing Commonwealth countries.

Not Bi-lateral

He said that the free trade area must not be taken as a bi-lateral agreement between Britain, on one hand, and the six European countries—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—on the other.

These latter are now engaged in negotiations for a common market.

If the six-nation common market plan failed, it was likely that the free trade area proposal would also fail, M. Sergent said.

M. Sergent said the problem of linking overseas territories with the European free trade area centred around the exact definition of overseas territory.

The inclusion of such territories in the free trade area would pose severe problems for OEEC members like Britain and Portugal. He stressed that the question was not one of including these territories in the common market or the free trade area, but of associating them with these plans on a special basis.—China Mail Special.

UNION STUDY OF MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 5. Mr. Victor Feather, Assistant-General Secretary of the eight-million strong British Trade Union Congress, has begun a week's study of the Malayan trade union movement.

Mr. Feather, who is touring Southeast Asia, arrived here at the weekend from Singapore.—Reuter.

Nuclear Weapon Tests CLOCK SAVES ANSWERS

London, Feb. 4. Labour Members of Parliament tried to question the British Government in the House of Commons today about Japan's protest against the forthcoming British nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific. But question time was over before their questions were reached. They will now be answered another day.

Mr. W. W. Hamilton wishes to ask the nature of the warning given to Japan about the tests and the official Japanese reply.

Mr. Stephen Davies wants to know what protests the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, has received from various organisations in Japan.

Mr. Emrys Hughes suggests in his question that Japanese fishermen should be compensated for any loss they sustain.

The MPs postponed the questions themselves. They could have had a written reply, but this would have provoked them asking further questions at the time.—Reuter.

BENES' BROTHER DIES IN US

Milwaukee, Feb. 4. John Anton Benes, brother of the former President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Eduard Benes, died yesterday in a Milwaukee clinic. It was disclosed today.

Benes, 68, a cabinet-maker by profession, returned several times to Czechoslovakia on visits.

He was there when his brother resigned in June, 1948. Edward Benes died in September of the same year.—France-Press.

DINNER FOR HIGH COMMISSIONER



Australia's new United Kingdom High Commissioner, Sir Eric Harrison, was guest of honour on Wednesday at a dinner given in Sydney by the Australia Club. Presiding at the dinner were the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Picture shows three of the guests. They are, from left, Lord Marshall, Sir Gerald Templer, Lord Fraser, and Lady Fraser, who wears a photograph following a recent accident.—Reuter Photo.

INSPECTOR TILLOT frowned, concentrated over his ball and then played a gentle approach shot to the fifth green. The ball landed on the edge of the green and rolled to within a foot of the pin. He put his club back in his golf bag and smiled at Dr Kang.

"You should take up this game, Dr Kang," he said. Away to their right the thin mist was lifting over the Atlantic and the water was beginning to take the sun sparkle.

"Years ago," said Dr Kang, "I played a lot. Now I prefer to watch and to walk around with an old friend."

Chance had brought Dr Kang and Inspector Tillot of the Paris Surete together in this small French resort. They were old friends, and old adversaries.

Walk carefully

"At your age it is better to give up some things," said the Inspector. "At your age it is wiser to have decided to walk carefully." They were on the green now and with a precise movement of his putter he heaved his ball.

Dr Kang smiled, the morning sunlight caught his thick-lensed glasses and his round, Buddha-like face gleamed like ivory.

"I am old," he confessed. "Sixty—but I have always walked carefully. I have no worries."

"You are wrong," said the Inspector as they walked to the sixth tee. "When we met here even though I am on holiday I checked with my bureau. There are one or two outstanding affairs concerning you. Although we do not wish to press them."

"For lack of evidence?"

"For old times' sake," the Inspector smiled. "However, I have been instructed to ask you to leave France within two days. It is a pity for I know you love France. You have a bad name."

"When the dog barks at night it is not always a thief who approaches. I am retired and wish only for peace."

The Inspector drove his ball and cursed as it sliced away into a patch of trees.

"Europe has never known such a successful lawbreaker as

MURDER at the sixth green

you. It is a pity that in your young days you did not turn your talents to police work. You would have been famous."

"And be retired on a pittance? Still, I am a little tired of being asked to leave towns and countries which I love."

They walked forward to look for the Inspector's ball. It was very early in the morning and no one else was yet on the links. The ball could not be found and they walked on. A 100 yards from the sixth green there was a sand bunker to the right of the fairway.

As they approached it Dr Kang saw a bag of clubs lying on the grass by the bunker. In the hollow of the bunker a man was lying face downwards, one hand still gripping a club. The four hair at the back of the head was marked with blood.

Without a word Inspector Tillot bent carefully over the man and examined him. When he straightened up, he said, "Bullet hole in the back of the head. Shot as he was playing his stroke. The ball's just underneath him."

"You know him?" asked Dr Kang.

"I come here every year. I know everyone. He's the golf professional here, Henri Sagrat. Also I have a feeling that I know why he's been killed."

He turned and looked up across the links. Fifty yards away a small house stood on a slight crest. "That's Monsieur Fleury's house. We'll go up there and I'll telephone to the local police."

On the way up to the house Inspector Tillot explained for Dr Kang's benefit that Monsieur Fleury, now retired, had once been the golf professional on the course. He disliked his young successor very much, chiefly because Henri Sagrat was in love with Marcelle, the old professional's niece. Marcelle would

come into a small fortune on her twenty-fifth birthday and Monsieur Fleury was convinced that Henri Sagrat was more interested in the money than the girl.

"And Marcelle?" asked Dr Kang.

"She is young and flighty and fits from one young man to another. From the auctioneer's son, Pierre, to the bank clerk,

by VICTOR CANNING



In the hollow of the bunker a man was lying...

Andre, and from him to the harbourmaster's son, Jacques. But I fancy Henri Sagrat was at the top of the list."

They found Monsieur Fleury, a bluff, robust-looking man of 60, having his breakfast in his pyjamas and dressing-gown. He took the news of Henri Sagrat's death stolidly and with a steady hand poured himself another cup of coffee as the Inspector telephoned the local police.

"Your breakfast fish smells delicious," said Dr Kang.

"It is a brew and at this time of year they are at their best, but they must be eaten within a few hours of catching."

"Good appetite and a clear conscience are well-matched. Henri Sagrat's death does not distress you?"

"Why should it? He is not of my family. I had no love for him. He played a good game of golf, though."

"You own a rifle, Monsieur?" asked the Inspector coming back from the telephone.

"I did, until two days ago. It was stolen from my bedroom."

"You did not report this?"

"No. I had no permit for the weapon. A man does not invite trouble into his house," said Dr Kang. He turned to Inspector Tillot.

"You will excuse me, but this is an official matter. I shall withdraw."

Dr Kang walked across the links to where the local police were removing the body of

Henri Sagrat, and then he took the path down the edge of the estuary to the port. He talked with some of the fishermen about Henri Sagrat and the other young men who had been interested in Marcelle.

He did not see Inspector Tillot again until late in the evening, when they met for a drink before dinner. They sat on the hotel terrace with their perennials, and Dr Kang said: "I hear the police have arrested Monsieur Fleury."

"True. They have worked quickly. He lied about his rifle. It was found at the bottom of a small well in his garden. Examination shows that it is a bullet from the rifle which killed Henri Sagrat. The old man, too, has admitted that Henri Sagrat had monkeyed with some bonds to help himself to a slice of his niece's fortune. Henri was threatening him with exposure unless he agreed to the marriage."

"So Monsieur Fleury sat at his window and shot Henri while he was playing an early round of golf?"

"Yes," Inspector Tillot shrugged the whole affair away and went on, "You have made arrangements to leave France tomorrow?"

"I did, until two days ago. It was stolen from my bedroom."

"Why should I?"

Dr Kang shook his head. "I do not wish to leave."

"Unfortunately, you must."

"If I could put the police in my debt—maybe they would forget the troubles between us?"

"How could this be done?"

"By proving that Monsieur Fleury did not murder Henri Sagrat."

Inspector Tillot frowned. "Explain."

Dr Kang smiled. "Why should I help the people who wish to send me from France?"

"Explain," said Inspector Tillot impatiently. "I will arrange the other."

"Henri Sagrat was not shot by Fleury from the house as he was playing a stroke from that bunker. Sagrat was a professional golfer. The club that lay under his hand was a putter. What golfer takes a putter to get out of a bunker? No, he was shot elsewhere on the links and carried to the bunker under the cover of mist."

"Sacre Dieu!" The Inspector sat forward.

Dr Kang went on blandly. "The soles of his shoes had no sand on them. Somebody just pitched him face forward into the bunker and put a club by his hand. Somebody who wasn't a golfer—otherwise he wouldn't have made the silly mistake with the putter."

"Then who did it and why?"

"Somebody who saw Henri as a rival for Marcelle's hand and wanted him out of the way. I fancy. The auctioneer's son—"

"But he plays golf and wouldn't make such a mistake over the putter."

"The bank clerk, Andre?"

"He's on holiday in Paris."

"Then Jacques Bonvois, the harbourmaster's son. He doesn't play golf. He has a small sailing boat and delivers bread in the early morning to Monsieur Fleury's house. He could steal the rifle any time. He crosses the links early each morning."

Inspector Tillot was on his feet. "I must go and see the local police."

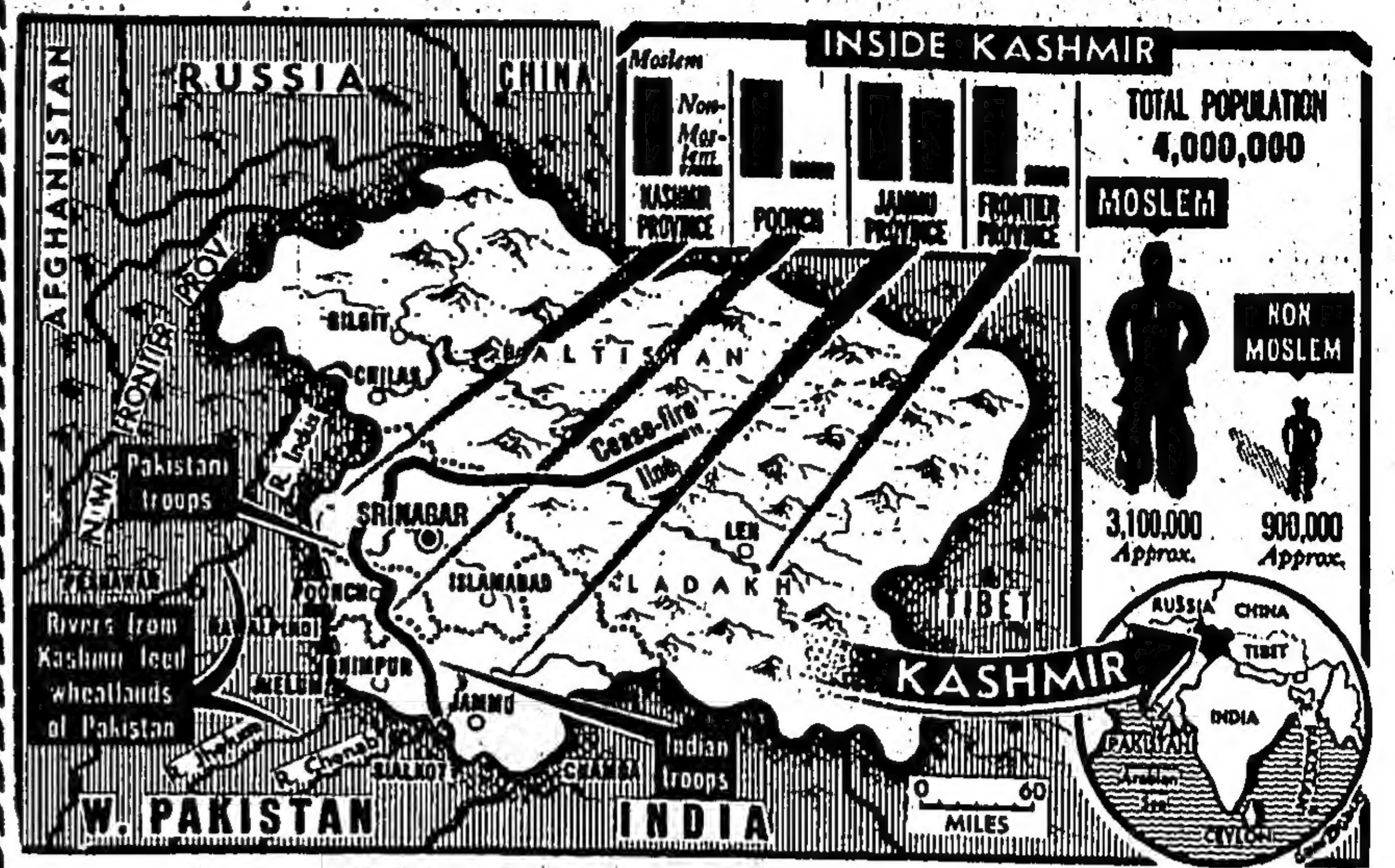
"Do not forget the matter of my stay in France, my friend."

Inspector Tillot smiled. "If you wish, I could get you a job with the Surete. You would be invaluable."

"Work for the police?" Dr Kang shook his head. "What farmer ever got rich by planting boiled potatoes? In the future I shall work, but my fees will be high. . . . Work without profit is a sack with a hole in it."

Thursday:
A QUESTION OF TAILORING

A MAP THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF...



60 YEARS ON: ANOTHER ROTHSCHILD-VAN ZUYLEN STORY INTRIGUES PARIS

The Baron sets a marriage poser

From SAM WHITE

A SITUATION of considerable drama and irony has overtaken the 48-year-old head of the Rothschild family in France, Baron Guy de Rothschild.

The Baron has just been granted a divorce in Paris from his wife, Alice, the terms of which in accordance with French law are secret. It is known, however, that she has been given custody of their two children.

At the same time a divorce is about to be finalised between the Countess Marie-Helene de Rothschild and the Count, a member of one of France's oldest families, and his wife Marie-Helene, who was born a van Zuylen, an aristocratic Dutch Catholic family.

The Countess Marie-Helene is 26. She married the Count at the age of 17. Her friends in Paris believe that the Baron and the Countess plan to marry in New York in the spring.

Serious

IT is a grave matter here for the head of the Rothschild family to divorce. The head of the family held in special veneration by the whole of continental Jewry as a powerful protector, is the traditional lay leader of his people. For him to marry a Gentile makes the matter even more serious.

The Baron felt this so keenly that he offered to resign his post

as head of the Consistoire, the leading Jewish lay body. He was, however, dissuaded from doing so by the Chief Rabbi of France.

There was a special historical irony in the present situation. The majority of male Rothschilds have married within the Jewish faith and a great many of these marriages have been between cousins. In this last respect, Baron Guy remains true to the family tradition for, remarkably enough, the Countess is a relative of his.

In 1888 continental society was shaken by the elopement and marriage of Baron Etienne van Zuylen and the daughter of Solomon de Rothschild. She was the wealthiest heiress of her day, having inherited from all three of the Rothschild brothers who founded the banking dynasty.

Unforgiven

HER mother never forgave her for marrying a Gentile, nor did the van Zuylen forgive Baron Etienne for marrying a Jewess. Despite the feud which broke out as the result between the two families, Rothschild money was used to restore the 12th-century van Zuylen castle, near Utrecht, to the then fabulous tune of nearly £3,000,000.

This enormous Gothic castle, with its 100 bedrooms, has been one of Holland's showpieces ever since. A special feature of the work financed by the Rothschilds

was the complete restoration of the family chapel, the building was, however, disused from the grounds and the transplanting of full-grown trees. The Countess Marie-Helene is the granddaughter of the van Zuylen who eloped with a Rothschild.

Folly

SHIPOWNER Stavros Niarchos has bought a Parisian "folly." It is an 18th-century mansion built under Louis XV which was given as a present by a powerful financier of the day to his mistress, the wife of a prominent political leader.

The woman was famous for her good taste, and it was she who supervised the decoration of the house. A showpiece is a black marble bathroom she installed which still exists.

In the past, the house had a long drive bordered by lime trees, but this has been destroyed and two streets now intersect what was once the garden of the house. Niarchos is now engaged in modernising the house.

Quote of Week

JEAN COCTEAU: "After buying toys for all my grand-nephews and grand-nieces I suddenly remembered I had a godson whose existence I always forgot. I bought him the biggest teddy-bear I could find, only to find out later that for the past five years he has been a colonel."

Where Words Are More Perilous Than The Sniper's Bullets

From STEPHEN HARPER

Aden.

I FLEW with the RAF into a rocky air strip at Dhala near the Aden Protectorate frontier with the Yemen—and found a pot-shot war.

It is war in which words—and the clever use of Nasser and Company make of them—are far more dangerous than the bullets that fly wildly.

Marauding Yemeni tribesmen in bands 50-strong, armed and paid by the Yemen Government, roam the crags of the high mud-coloured mountains of the borderlands.

Long range

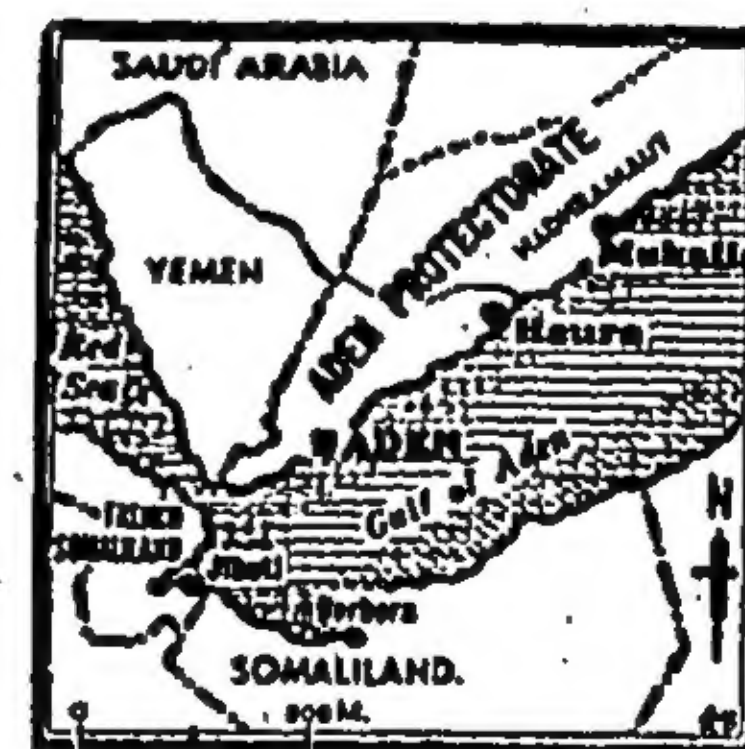
From there they take long-range pot-shots at the British security forces, attacking the homes of loyal chiefs, and pillaging.

They range 40 miles inside the Protectorate's frontier, nearly half-way to Britain's strategic fortress of Aden—and the largest oil refinery in the world built for £45,000,000 after Aden.

Against these marauders, well within the territory for which Britain is responsible, the R.A.F. has flown more than 50 sorties in the last two weeks.

No bombs have been dropped, but the crags where sure-footed tribesmen, some naked except for blue paint, head feathers, and bandoliers, can hide are strafed with cannon-fire from Yemen jet-fighters and slower-flying Lincoln bombers.

These are the attacks which Yemen's radio and Nasser's levies fortress camp,



It is surrounded by thick rock walls eight feet high and rock-built observation towers with loopholes for rifles. Paths are lined with walls high enough for a man to crawl along under fire.

The fortress with its 250 men—RAF Regiment armoured car crews and RAF Regiment—officers' levies—is under fire most nights. So is the camp of the Camerons.

So far the levies have accounted for more than 20 invaders.

The Yemeni have claimed to have knocked out more "tanks" than the levies have armoured cars. [There are no tanks with the British Army in Aden.]

Nasser's agents back up the Cairo "aggression" broadcasts with pictures of an Egyptian soldier shooting at British bombers.

Yemen's radio daily incites tribesmen of the Protectorate kingdoms to revolt and throw the British out.

In Dhala alone there have been more than 70 incidents. The Emir Shaif bin Ali bin Shaif, toyed with a gold and ivory handled, curved dagger in his left belt and told me: "The situation is bad and gets worse daily."

"I blame the British. I have a treaty by which they are bound to protect my people. But they are not sending enough troops to fulfil the treaty."

Pivot Of Powers

by JOHN ATKINSON

THIS is the land of Kashmir—where they take salt in their tea. This is the land which Nehru has dragged into India in spite of the United Nations, and in face of a three-million Muslim majority.

Nehru's threat was challenged by Pakistan before the UNO.

Pakistan said that it was "the last chance of peace."

Pakistan has two fears—that India is plotting to attack her through Kashmir; and that Nehru may divert the rivers which feed Pakistan wheat.

This is Kashmir—farmers abate the Jhelum river in gondola—like shik-hara boats and sell their crops in Srinagar, the Venice of the East.

Kashmir is about the size of Britain. It borders India, Pakistan, and is close to Russia.

India claims she needs Kashmir as a defence buffer. She wants to prevent Pakistan getting it and allowing U.S. air bases there.

Nehru's family comes from Kashmir.

When Britain split the Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan 10 years ago Kashmir's Hindu ruler, Maharajah Hari Singh, handed his State to India.

But 80 percent of Kashmir's people are Moslems and rebelled against the handover. Supported by armed tribesmen from Pakistan's frontier, the rebels set up a Free Kashmir Government.

Sheik Mohammed Abdullah formed a rival puppet government with the support of Indian troops. Then Pakistan troops went in.

Poppies cursey in the breeze that sighs across the Alps—but these poppies are blue instead of red.

The fighting stopped eight years ago with United Nations intervention. The United Nations organised a free vote to let Kashmir decide whether to join India or Pakistan. The States agreed. But the vote has never happened.

Instead Sheik Abdullah demanded independence and was goaded. His puppet parliament, wielding authority only in the zone occupied by Nehru's troops—voted for "irrevocable accession" to India.

On the strength of this vote Krishna Menon has made his marathon statement in the United Nations, and Nehru has made his grab.

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NEW EUROPEAN SOCCER COMPETITION ON LEAGUE LINES PROPOSED

London, Feb. 4. The proposal of a new European Soccer competition, probably to be run on League lines and under floodlights, has been hailed in British soccer circles as the greatest incentive yet to bring back the missing millions of spectators.

But the English soccer bosses, who are planning the competition, are criticised by many for not putting forward the idea sooner.

Less than a year ago the Football League, called for a reduction in the number of matches outside the League Championship. But the slump in gates continued. So the League and the Football Association realised that something stirring and dramatic was needed to stop it.

They now plan an April meeting of the soccer chiefs from

France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Scotland, Ireland and Wales to discuss the possibility of a "discuss" the possibility of a competition being arranged for selected clubs of the countries concerned. Several other countries may be included.

Details of how the competition would be run have still to be worked out. But it is almost certain to be in the form of a floodlit cup competition with

preliminary matches on a regional League basis. The matches would be played during mid-week.

The problem facing the organisers are immense. At present most English clubs, with League, Cup and friendly games, already play at least 48 fixtures in the 35-week season—an average of almost three a fortnight.

CURRENT LEADERS

Manchester United, the English League Champions and current leaders, are taxed to the full with the occasional European cup matches. If the new competition is introduced, it is likely to have far more fixtures than the established one.

Obviously some clubs are going to be disappointed at not taking part. They could easily sabotage the plan for England by voting against it at the meeting of the League's 92 clubs here in March.

Such powerful soccer interests as West Bromwich Albion, Everton, Liverpool, Aston Villa and Chelsea cannot be expected to embrace over the scheme which must of necessity leave them out. Perhaps the money from the gates in England could be distributed among those left out in an inducement to provide floodlights.

There may also be protests from the players' union. While the rest of the soccer world was awarding its players rich incentives, the League recently emphasised that the English players should not be paid more than the bonus laid down—three pounds sterling for a win, two pounds for a draw and nothing for losing.

With only these immediate rewards, Manchester United have battled on for the European Cup against their cash-inspired opponents. The United will probably collect about £40,000 sterling if they reach the final.

SUCCER BOSSES

It is now obvious that the English soccer bosses have noticed this fantastic financial success and are now anxious to get on the money-making bandwagon.

The astonishing fact is that most of them have only just realised that such an ambitious and thrilling floodlit competition would be a tremendous draw.

Last season they succeeded in securing off Chelsea from entering the European Cup but they failed to do the same to Manchester United.

Sir Stanley Rous, the far-seeing, far-travelled secretary of the Football Association, has long advocated more regular fixtures with top European clubs. His plan for a super-league of 10 English clubs in 1955 was quietly thrown out, and the League has asked clubs to cut down on show-piece games like the Wolverhampton Wanderers—Horned match this season.

If the floodlit competition, as envisaged, is introduced then the English league system will almost certainly need revising—China Mail Special.

SOCCER

Indians To Play Five Matches In Malaya

Singapore, Feb. 4. Further negotiations have fixed five matches in Malaya and two in Singapore for the All-India touring soccer team. It was announced here today.

The team's Singapore representative, Mr S. R. P. Naidu, announced the teams fixtures after a reshuffle of dates had avoided the cancellation of the matches in Malaya.

The Indians are expected in Singapore on Wednesday and are due to fly home to India on Feb. 19.

Mr Naidu said the teams fixtures were: Feb. 7 against Singapore Selection in Singapore; Feb. 9 against Singapore in Singapore; Feb. 10 against Selangor State in Kuala Lumpur; Feb. 12 against Penang in Penang; Feb. 14 against Malayan Chinese in Penang; Feb. 18 against Football Association of Malaya XI in Kuala Lumpur; Feb. 17 against President of Football Association of Malaya XI in Kuala Lumpur—Reuter.

SPEED SKATING

Helsinki, Feb. 4. Competitors from eight countries will take part in the Women's World Speed Skating Championships at Iisalmi, South-east Finland, on February 9 and 10; the organisers announced today.

The countries represented are Canada, Czechoslovakia, China, East Germany, Finland, Poland, Russia and Sweden—China Mail Special.

Manchester U. 4-1 Favourite For FA Cup

London, Feb. 4.

Manchester United, English League Champions, remained favourites at 4-1 for the Football Association Cup quarter-finals call-off at the Victoria Club here.

Tottenham Hotspur were again second favourites at 11-2. The only change of note in the prices of the leading favourites was the shortening of the odds against Arsenal from 100-9 to 10-1—China Mail Special.

DRAWN MATCH

Birmingham, Feb. 4. Aston Villa, drew their rearranged First Division Football League match with Manchester City at Villa Park here today, both teams scoring twice.

The match was originally postponed on December 22 because of fog—China Mail Special.

ICE HOCKEY

Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 4. The United States amateur ice hockey team were beaten 5-3 by Paisley Pirates here tonight in the first game of their European tour.

Period scores (Pirates first): 2-1, 0-1, 2-1—Reuter.

TOUGH CONTEST AHEAD



Seen in training in his home town is Joe Erskine, the British Heavyweight Champion from Cardiff, who on February 19 meets the tough American, Nino Valdes, of Cuba, conqueror of Don Cockell in 1955, and the other Welsh Heavyweight "hope" Dick Richardson, last December.—Central Press Photo.

Dave Charnley—Once A Fighter Always A Fighter

By ERIC NICHOLLS

The paper industry used to be Dartford's only thriving trade. But unless things take a decided turn for the worse in this Kent town, I see keen competition looming up from the local coach hire firms.

For the people of Dartford have found an interest outside paper. They all want to see the explosive fists of Dave Charnley in action. In fact, nowadays, the coach firms relegate summer outings to second place on their schedule. Whenever this 21-year-old heir to the British Lightweight crown is fighting, they don't wait for bookings. It is a case of "stand by all crews".

Young Mr Charnley is Dartford's hero. Yet, just two years and 22 fights ago, Charnley, as ABA Featherweight Champion, was swapping punches for fish knives and tea services, and attending to the needs of boiler-making. He still makes boilers. But from his first professional fight at £25, southpaw Charnley has considerably added to his earnings by graduating to the £500-about class—no mean pickings for a 21-year-old, and has in his 22 professional bouts won 19, drawn one and lost only twice.

Guy Gracia of France, who recently defeated Sammy McCarthy, and Willie Lloyd were Charnley's conquerors, and Lloyd also forced the draw.

In fact Welsh Champion Lloyd seems to have caused Mr Charnley most trouble of all on the rocky road to fame. In the other week's Albert Hall bout—their third meeting—

Lloyd came within a couple of punches of further delaying Charnley's title hopes. In the sixth round, a behind-on-points Lloyd opened a nasty cut above Charnley's right eye, and provided heartaches for Charnley's supporters. At the end of the ninth the referee told Charnley that the state of his injured eye might not permit him more than one more round.

A TOUGH BOY

Charnley, however, is a bright as well as a tough boy. He boxed his man until the beginning of the twelfth when he staged a grandstand finish, interrupted by referee Williams who indicated that Charnley had given and Lloyd had taken enough, after the Welshman had risen somewhat shakily from a count of eight.

So Charnley has taken a step nearer the first of his four aims: the International Lightweight Championships of Britain, Europe, the Empire and the World.

For his defeat of Lloyd leaves Charnley standing alone as the official contender for Joe Lucy's British title.

An amazing climb to the top, you might think. But then Charnley is an amazing young man. He might have made it sooner, but for the little matter of a broken bone in his hand which kept him out of action for a month.

Had he beaten Lloyd at their first meeting, manager Arthur Rogers had a lucrative trip to the United States lined up.

Charnley still tremors at the memory of that fight.

But those who refer to him as Britain's "Midget Marlon", know what they are talking about. For ever since young David was born to Scottish parents at Dartford, he has been a fighter.

Ask the people of Motherwell, where David went with his family when a bomb knocked over their Dartford home.

As a youngster young Charnley's routine pastime was to stand in the shelter of grandma's doorway and challenge bigger boys to fight.

"If they said no, I pestered 'em. If they said yes, I ducked inside and slammed the door," says Charnley.

KNUCKLE FIGHT

His first introduction to legalised blowwork was when a teacher intervened in a knuckle fight—which 10-year-old David was winning—and insisted that the differences between the two young gentlemen should be settled with the aid of boxing gloves.

David lost, but he did well enough to add boxing to his wicket-keeping and goalkeeping on behalf of the Dartford East County Secondary School.

He was the seven-stone Schoolboy Champion of Kent for two years, and at 14 was boxing for the Youth Championship of Great Britain in the same Albert Hall ring the now treads as a professional.

Charnley's subsequent career as a senior Amateur Champion and International with Fitzroy Lodge BC introduced him to opponents from Holland, Germany, France, and to the Empire Games in Canada.

I watched Charnley when, as a comparative novice of 17, he marched through to the London ABA Championships, only to be pipped for honours by the experienced Percy Lewis. But the following year Charnley was back—by ABA Champion.

And since then, he has never looked back.

Now Charnley must rest for six weeks, to recuperate from

that cut eye, the first in his career.

But when he is fit and well again he'll be chasing Mr Lucy for his British title. And if he knows Charnley, Lucy is in for a rough time.

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

INTERNATIONAL BADMINTON

Malayans Win Men's Doubles Title At Bombay

Bombay, Feb. 4. Ong Poh-lim and Ismail Bin Marjan, the Malay pair, won the Men's Doubles title in the International Badminton Tournament, organised by the Bombay State Badminton Association, which concluded here today.

In one of the best matches of the tournament, they beat Tan Joe-hock (Indonesia) and Manoj Guba (India) 13-16, 15-11 in the final.

Tan Joe-hock won the Men's Singles trophy when he beat Manoj Guba 15-1, 16-3.

In the Doubles final, Poh-lim and Marjan led 13-4 in the first game but Tan, with terrific smashes and superb retrieving powers, levelled before winning over the extra points.

The Malays, playing with less complacency, won the next two games comfortably.

Ong did not play in the singles because he had not fully recovered from a back injury he received while playing in Calcutta last week. Marjan was eliminated in a preliminary round.

The Mixed Doubles title was won by the Indian pair, A. Dewan and Mrs S. Athavale who beat Tan and the Indian Miss E. Baig 15-6, 9-10, 15-5.—Reuter.

Pancho Gonzales Beaten

Adelaide, Australia, Feb. 4. Ken Rosewall of Australia won for the third time in ten matches with powerful Pancho Gonzales of the U.S. as he beat the American tonight, 4-0, 4-6, 6-3, 9-7, 6-1, in their professional tennis tour—United Press.

HOCKEY VISAS

Paris, Feb. 4. The United States State Department has refused to grant visas to American hockey players who were to compete in the World and European Ice Hockey Championships opening in Moscow Wednesday, the Soviet Tass News Agency announced today.

American players thus will not compete, the agency said.—France-Press.

Sports Diary

TODAY

HKFA Inter-Club Dinner in honour of the Indian Olympic Soccer team at Tai Tung Restaurant, 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

REAR Annual Athletic Meeting at Boundary Street, 8 p.m.

Services held at St. Paul's, Old Curry, 8 p.m.

Soccer: Inter-School Challenge Cup, Junior final (Kowloon), King's Park, 5.30 a.m.

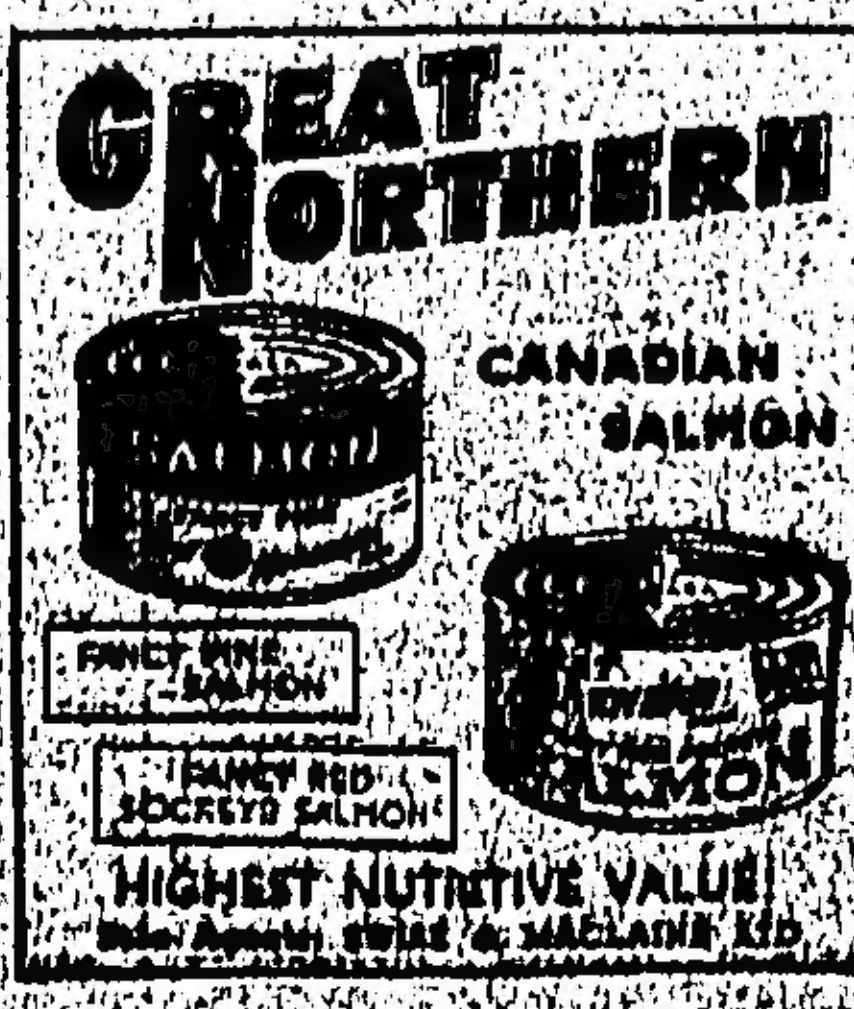
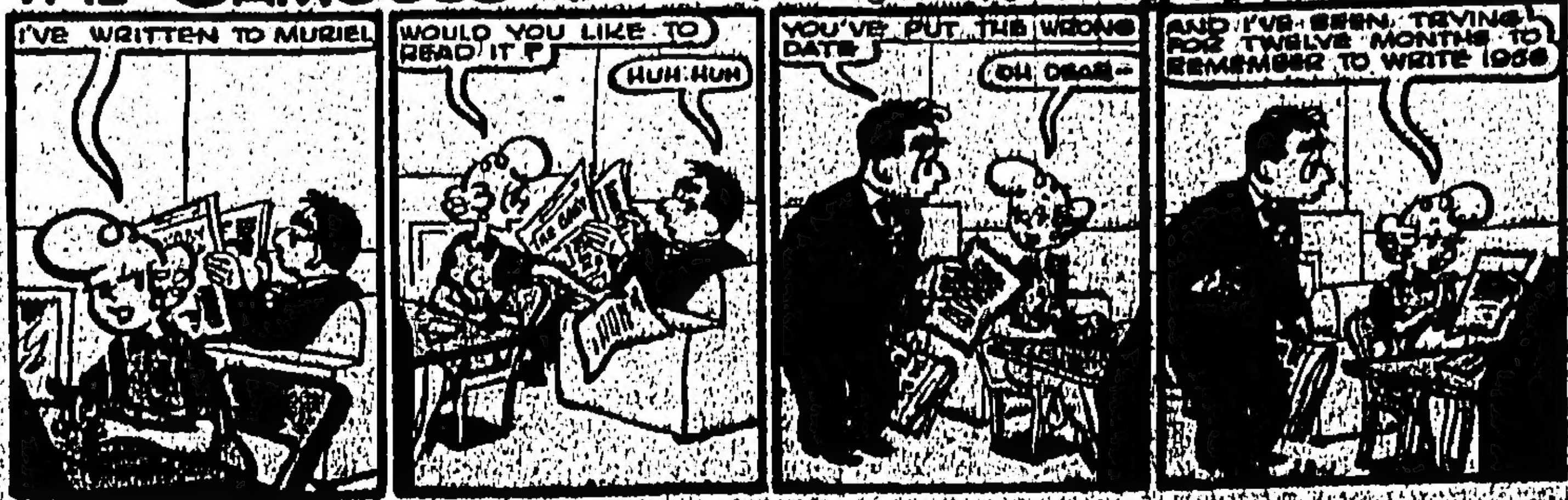
Charles Humez Retains European Title

Paris, Feb. 4. Charles Humez (France) retained his European Middleweight title here tonight when the referee stopped his fight against Pat McAteer (Britain) in the eighth round. The fight was scheduled for 10 rounds. McAteer's left eye, which had been cut in the fourth round, constantly trickled with blood and in the eighth round the referee examined the cut and stopped the fight.—Reuter.

Mickey Mantle Signs Contract

New York, Feb. 4. Mickey Mantle, voted the American League's outstanding player in 1956, formally signed his 1957 contract with the New York Yankees today for a reported \$60,000.—United Press.

THE GAMBOLS



ALL HIS OWN WORK

By HENRY LONGHURST

Thomas Henry Cotton, MBE, reached his half century—a notable milestone in the life of the most notable British golfer since the days of the great triumvirate, Vardon, Taylor, and Braid—and in common, I am sure, with every golfer in the land and many who have never touched a club, I hereby send him my felicitations.

In the last 30 years no individual has made a stronger personal mark on a game so widely played. No one comes remotely near to taking his place today.

It is customary on these occasions to send forth unqualified panegyrics of praise, but I shall not do so. Cotton's intelligence by doing any such thing. He has had his ups and downs and has been frequently criticised—often, though by no means always, with justification. But generally because, seeing his desired object so clearly in view, he has marched directly towards it when a slight diversion would have avoided the treading on sensitive toes. If you live a full, competitive, many-sided and highly publicised life, you are bound, as it were, to hit an occasional one off the socket.

Cotton's first moment of triumph came at Sandwich in 1934, when his opening 67 and 65, to say nothing of 66 in the qualifying round at Deal, set an entirely new standard of championship golf. It was a triumph in which I like to think I shared, since all the pictures of him clapping the trophy show him in a hand-some, earnest-faced overcoat of mine which he had borrowed for the occasion. Indeed, it is in the room with me as I write.

Tulloch 31st In Inter-County Cross Country

Bruce Tulloch, who was in Hongkong for two years with 173 Locating Battery, Royal Artillery, finished 31st in the Jubilee County Athletic Union Cross Country Championship at the Cotton House Grounds of the British Thomson-Houston Company on Saturday, January 19 out of 311 runners, comprising 35 teams.

Tulloch, representing Devonshire, was the first Devon runner to finish. He was 77 seconds behind the winner, Ken Norris of Middlesex, over a course of seven or eight miles, clocking 39 minutes 19 seconds.

He finished ahead of such ranking British runners as Colin Gray, Denis Crook, Frank Salvat, Tom Harwood, George Knight, Roger Beecroft, A. P. Kelly, J. Morrison, S. H. Langridge, Albert Jones, K. Rickhuss, John Thorpe, Michael Barratt, Alan Hine, Roger Darchambaud, Jack Heywood, David Penble J. J. McDonald and P. C. Perry, helping bring Devonshire into 14th place of the 35 counties taking part.

Following Norris into the first 10 positions were Alan Perkins, Michael Firth, E. Healey, A. Chorlton, Bill Beak, Dennis O'Gorman, John Wild, Hugh Ford, and Llewellyn, the 10th man finishing within 41 seconds of the winner.

Middlesex won the Inter-County Championship with 120 points, followed by Essex with 147, Yorkshire with 158, Lancashire with 161, Surrey with 214, Cheshire with 284, Derbyshire with 355, Warwickshire with 383, Northumberland and Durham with 426, Surrey with 441 and Kent with 475.

as good as ever 23 years later. I wonder if they make them like that today.

THE LAST ROUND

Anything he did at Sandwich, however, when, to be truthful, there were no Americans to beat and his last round of 79 was pure anti climax, was totally eclipsed when, at Carnoustie in 1937, he beat the full flower of the American Ryder Cup team. He knew what he had to do in the last round and his 71, played in a downpour so strong that you could not hear the typewriters in the Press tent, remains the finest single round I ever saw.

They often say you cannot be a great golfer—or perhaps a great anything else in this life—unless it really hurts you to play imperfectly and I am sure this has always been true of Cotton. Nobody suffered more keenly from golf than even to the extent of striking himself sharply on the head with his aluminium putter—fortunately in the days when he used to wear a pork-pie hat.

It may explain, perhaps, too, his successes in other spheres. His book of reminiscences—*Cum Instruction*, "This Game of Golf" remains, in my opinion, unsurpassed. When he went on to the variety stage at the Coliseum, amid grave forebodings, you would have a pin drop during his 16-minute act and he was retained for a further week. His general zest for golf, his shrewd and often highly comical prologues into the mind of the hapless player and his imitation of those who have one of the few people with whom I will willingly sit up half the night talking golf.

THE MAESTRO

I fancy it was I who first dubbed him the Maestro. At any rate the fact that the name has stuck for so long seems to prove it justified. I do not know anyone, Hogan and Hagen included, whose shots give the purist-earle quite the same aesthetic satisfaction. I always felt him to be one of those people, like Jack Hobbs, Babe Ruth, Stanley Matthews or Joe Davis, of whom the novice spectator would instinctively say, "I may not know much about this game, but that one must be better than the others."

I find myself writing in the past tense, but that is certainly wrong. The Maestro is no spent force. He did try retiring after his third Open in 1948—it was 14 years after his first and when the late King came to watch, he laid on a 96 for his benefit—but retirement was one of his failures. He came back in 1953, finished seventh at Hoylake last year, and proposes to continue indefinitely. Menn-while he keeps fit by cangling from a horizontal bar in his well-feathered nest in Eaton Square.

Alded—one might even say prodded—by his wife, the redoubtable "Toots" who I believe is the perpetual champion of Czechoslovakia, unless that title has been played for again since the war, he is probably the most precious business man golfer in the game's history in Britain—a man kept his eye on the ball, it is our Henry.

SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



Jimmy Guthrie Goes Out Without A Voice Or A Vote

By DON HARDISTY

The Players' Union sacked Jimmy Guthrie, its champion, on January 28—and not a voice was raised against his departure.

The other afternoon the dapper, burly 45-year-old Scot entered a Manchester hotel for the annual meeting of the union's full-time, paid chairman, the man who had battered his way into the headlines for more than ten years as spokesman for "Soccer's Slaves."

Three-and-a-half hours later he left the meeting, having failed to receive a single nomination for re-election to the committee from the 55 club representatives present.

He is unemployed (for it meant loss of his estimated £1,000-a-year job), and completely severed from the union (for he does not even hold a member's card).

But, although on the verge of tears, he said: "I shall continue to fight for the Union with all the means at my command."

"I have had an eventful ten years as chairman of the union, and there are many things I should have liked to go on fighting for. But if it is the wish of the members that I should go, that's that. It's all in the game."

NO SUCCESSOR

Guthrie's exit leaves the Players' Union without a leader. A new committee was elected, but no chairman was named. Secretary Cliff Lloyd, in his official statement after the meeting, said: "The committee will meet within the next 14 days to elect an unpaid chairman from among themselves, and will then go into the question of appointing a full-time paid organiser."

The committee has a new look. Previously it contained only two playing and six non-playing members.

SIX PLAYERS

Now there are six playing members—Jackie Campbell (Oldham) and Jimmy Hill (Birmingham), re-elected, and Jeff Hall (Birmingham), Bill Root (Bristol Rovers), Harry Hough (Barnsley), and Ian Dargie (Brentford)—and one non-playing member, Frank Walton (formerly with Leyton and Southend).

What lies ahead for Guthrie? "It was such a surprise I have no future plans. But of course I'm open to any proposition—yes, even managership."

I'm out on my neck, and I don't know why. After 11 years as Chairman of the Players' Union I'm out of a job without a word of explanation from those who did the axing.

Could it be that I have talked too often, and too bluntly? Could it be that, in the delegates' eyes, I have been too harsh on the little dictators who run this game?

Football in England is controlled by successful grocers, wool merchants, and manufacturers who, because they have money and position in a city or town, imagine they, and they only, know how to run a club. This is an age of dictatorship in football, an age when the big

business man has seized control and exercises it ruthlessly. You will find that less than 20 per cent have ever played the game. Yet they claim all the glory when it's around, and



JIMMY GUTHRIE... open to any proposition now.

kick the poor old players and managers when things go wrong. My plan was to extend the scope of the union and make it a body embracing all those who earn their living at the game. In recent weeks good men like George Poyser and Freddie Steele have left their jobs with-

out a chance of redress. Here is the three-point plan on which I have worked in my 11 years. At present it is a plan aimed at wresting control from the butchers and bakers and furniture makers who have landed this game in the sorry mess it finds itself.

1. No ceiling on wages. Football is the only branch of entertainment or industry which pegs the earnings of its workers. This has in the past led to those under-counter payment allegations about which the Football League are so concerned.

DISCARDED

2. Players' contracts. The men who play the game and bring in the crowds should be able to negotiate their own contracts, which should be of at least three years.

3. Managers and trainers. To join forces with the players in the fight for better conditions and contracts.

The regular sacking of both managers and trainers in recent years would not have been tolerated in any other sport or industry.

I hope to stay in the game, or close to it. But for a while I'll have a rest and get over the shock of being pitched out of the job to which I had given everything.

I tried to get an explanation from the delegates. I did not get a single vote, and all said they would say was: "We don't want you any more." I hope those who take over know where they are going. (COPYRIGHT)

Soccer Needs A Violent Shake-Up—Kick Out These Boardroom Bores

Says ALAN HOBY

Soccer needs a violent shake-up. Instead of sacking managers wholesale I would throw out all those interfering club directors who make the manager's life a misery.

Many of these *Boardroom Bores* can't distinguish a footballer from a floor-walker. They couldn't kick a ball properly if they tried. They are all self-importance and pouter-pigeon pomposity.

But though they may know nothing about football, there is one game they can play to perfection. It is called "SACK THE MANAGER."

In this "game" the manager seldom wins. He is on a hiding to nothing. Told practically from the start how to run the team, he knows that sooner or later he will wind up the scapegoat.

Time and again I have seen these men treated in the most contemptible way.

Often they have no guarantees, no long-term contracts, no security safeguards for the future.

They are expected to be little more than glorified yes-men and office slaves; to have no more impact than a doorman.

In fact, I know of no other business in the world—and don't tell me professional soccer is a sport—where such vile working conditions exist.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm not saying that all managers are hooded gnomes. Nor am I suggesting that ALL football club directors are bores and bullies. I know business-minded directors whose hard-earned "brass" has saved many a club from extinction.

SUMMER WAGES

Ex-England centre-forward Tommy Lawton—he turned down the North County job the

other week because of a split in the board—recalls how, before the war, the Burnley directors paid the players' summer wages out of their own pockets.

Burnley, of course, have always been a good club.

Like Matt Busby (Manchester United), Stan Cullis (Wolves), Bert Tann (Bristol Rovers), Sam Bartram (York), Alec Stock (Leyton Orient), Ted Drake (Chelsea), Arthur Turner (Birmingham), Burnley manager Alan Brown has always been master in his own house.

What I would like to see is more clubs following the progressive line adopted by North County Chairman Len Machin, who wants a strong-man manager to take charge of his team, although I still do not like the "on-trial" deal they offered Frank Broome.

But these—with others—are the exceptions.

The list of managers who have quit, or been sacked, during the post-war period reads like a doomsday of doom. It is easy to argue, of course, that before they accept a job managers should state their demands and refuse cut-price wages.

It is even more facile to assert that the trouble with many managers today is they don't

A RETURN TO OLD-STYLE CENTRE-HALVES

Accent Should Be On Attack

Says DON REVIE

Bernard Joy, one of the greatest stopper centre-halves in his playing days with Arsenal, has set the ball rolling by suggesting that soon most English League clubs will go back to the old style attacking centre-half.

Bernard is too big a character in the game to dismiss his ideas without a second thought. But I think in this case he is way wide of the mark.

Most people know that the stopper centre-half was brought in by Arsenal when the offside law was changed. What they don't know is that the stopper centre-half was virtually forced on the Arsenal after they had lost their first seven matches at the start of the 1925-26 season.

It became obvious to the players that with the new offside law, you just couldn't afford to have an attacking centre-half, because there was a wide gap through the middle, and it was making goal scoring easy for the alert centre-forward.

So, at a special meeting of the Arsenal players in which Charlie Buchan played a big part, the Arsenal club decided to try the idea of keeping their centre-half as a policeman, patrolling a restricted territory in the centre of the field. In other words he was to stick as close to the opposing centre-forward as a hair shirt.

That style of play introduced 30 years ago is as imperative now as the day when it was brought into use for the first time. The plain truth is you must have someone, whether you call him centre-half or a centre back, holding the middle of the field.

LOOSE FORWARD

The Austrians at one time had an attacking centre-half, Ocwirk. He was their loose forward, wandering all over the field, although he wore a No 5 or a No 6 shirt. Nevertheless, the Austrians still employed a player to police the centre of the field. They merely moved the right back over to the centre-half berth (and called him a centre back). The right-half played right full-back, and the inside-right played right-half. The whole team was shuffled around to let the centre-half, Ocwirk, play as the schemer of the side.

I honestly believe that if English sides adopted the attacking centre-half role, they would have to switch their players about in the same way as the Austrians. This view is not only my own.

Peter Doherty, the Doncaster Rovers' manager says: "The game needs new ideas, but no matter what is tried, I believe that every team must block that vital down-the-middle route to goal."

Joe Smith, the Blackpool manager says: "I played in the game when every side had attacking centre-halves, but in modern football I think you

must have someone to stay back to cover the middle of the field.

George Young, the Rangers' centre-half, who is like a block of granite and just about as impregnable when he plays against England, says: "No matter what happens on the wings, most goals are scored in or around the penalty area, and usually in the centre of the goals. That's why I try to block this vulnerable way to goal."

Frankly I believe the answer to this problem of the stopper centre-half can be overcome by a number of stratagems.

(1) By playing the withdrawn centre-forward game, first made famous by the Hungarians and later adopted by Manchester City.

(2) By having two great inside-forwards of the calibre of Raich Carter and Peter Doherty. With two great inside-forwards any side should be able to pull a stopper centre-half out of the middle.

(3) By having great wingmen of the calibre of Stan Matthews and Tom Finney. Here again, by using the open spaces on the touchlines a side can create openings in the centre of the field.

GOALS FROM WINGERS

I'll leave the last word on this topic to the grand old-timer, Billy Meredith, the Welsh wizard who made his name with Manchester City and Manchester United. Despite the fact that he is nearing 80 Billy still has a young approach to the game.

He said recently: "People think that in my playing days I used to head straight for the corner flag, and then whip over a high centre into the goalmouth for the centre and inside-forwards to nod it home. Look at the goals—I scored 479 in my time. Proof enough that wingers should make and take goals."

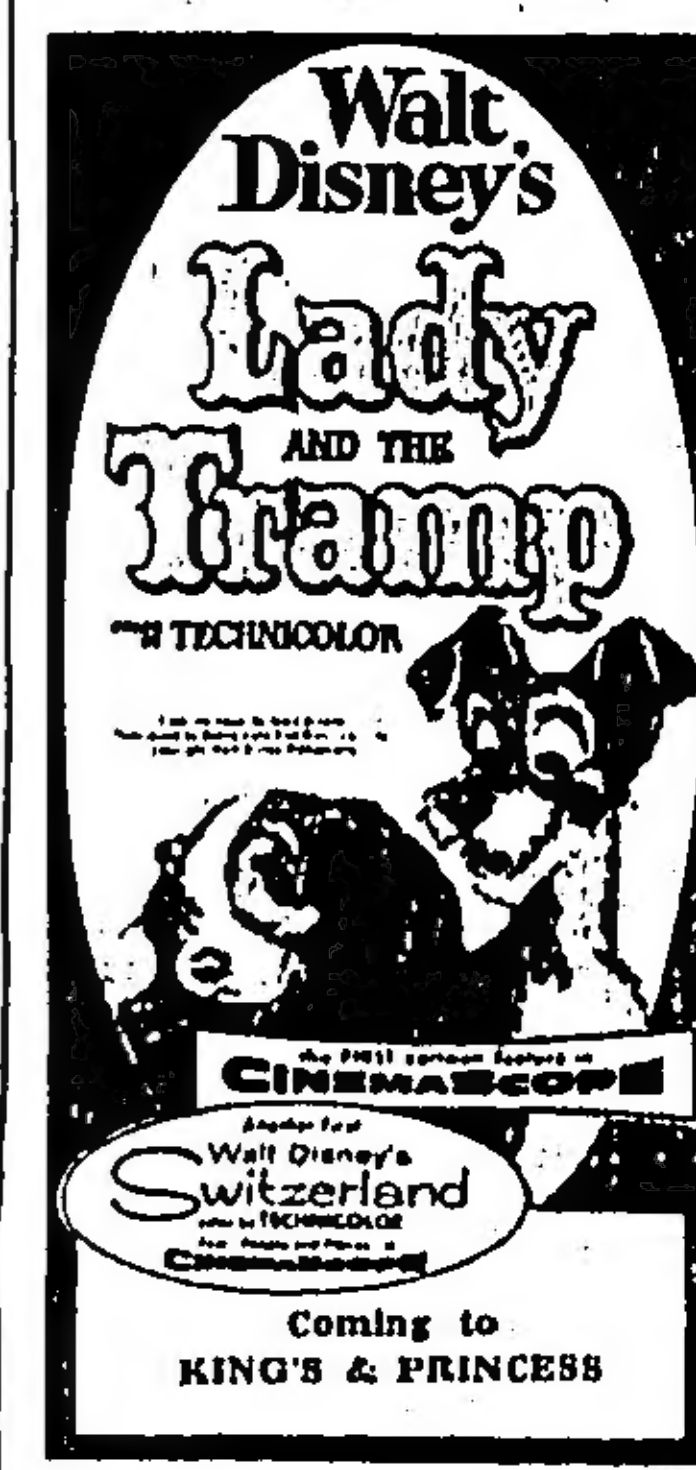
I agree with Meredith. In the modern game the way to make openings is along the touchlines. If you have fast striking wingers capable of using the ball and also cutting in for goal as Joe Hulme and

Cliff Bastin did for Arsenal in the 1930s, not even a stopper centre-half can prevent goals.

The position today is that most teams have perfected a close defensive cover and this, plus the stopper centre-half, makes goal scoring hard. As I see it, this is a challenge to the craftsmen in the game. If you have enough ball players; fast striking wingers and a fluid forward formation (and in present day football Manchester United, Spurs, Arsenal, Burnley and Blackpool are well worth watching in this respect), then you can solve the problem of by-passing the stopper centre-half.

The trouble is that for too long we have played stereotyped football. If you have players who are truly the master of the ball, plus fine tactical ideas put over by managers like Stan Cullis, Raich Carter, Peter Doherty and Matt Busby, there is no reason why the defensive styled stopper centre-half should not be mastered.

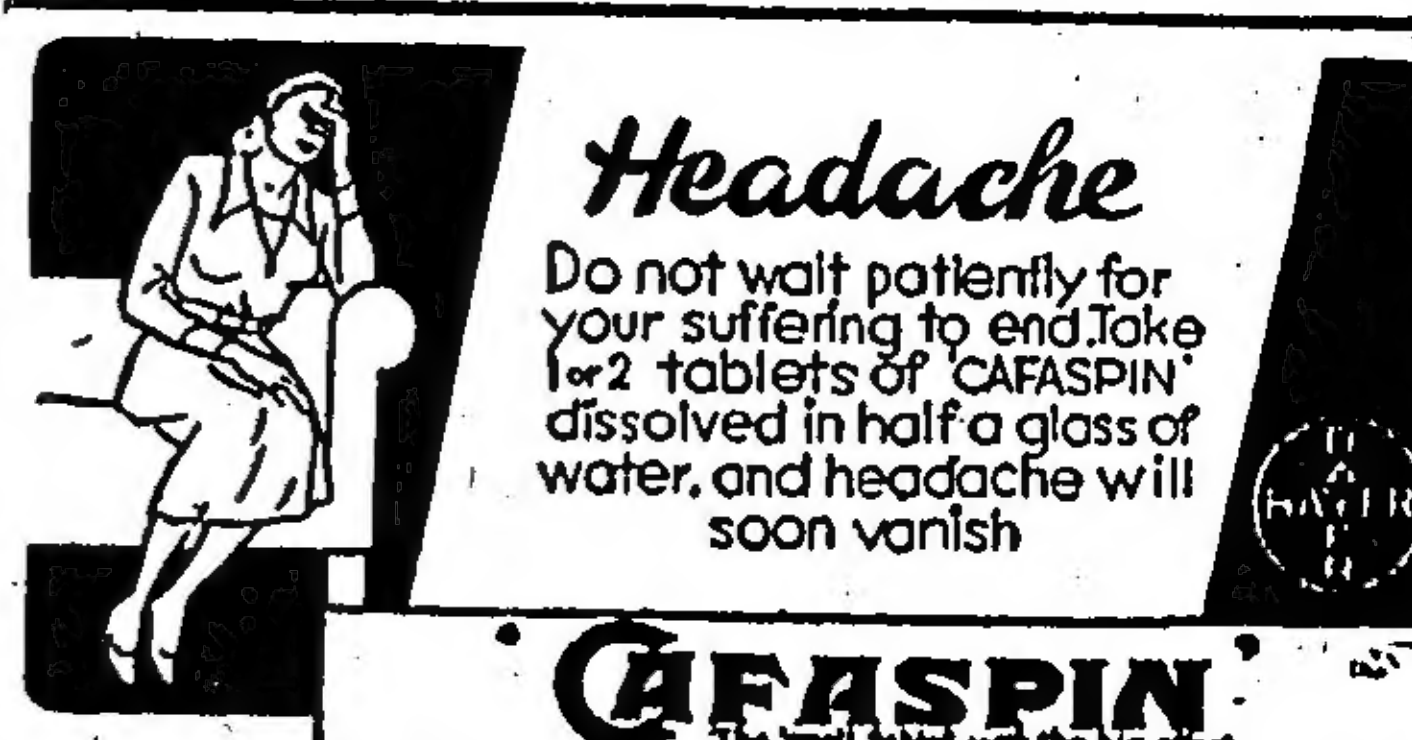
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N									
C									
H									
E									

I	N	O							
V									
B									
P									
B									

- Author
- Giving details
- New book
- Indian city
- Blonde?
- Verse, too?
- Hero Henry
- To go?
- School subject
- Such a case
- Affair?
- Reserve
- Novel castle
- Sections of text
- Not Potter
- Contains reading matter

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC

CATHAY PACIFIC

TO CALCUTTA

Ex-England centre-forward Tommy Lawton—he turned down the North County job the

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Have you ordered your
tickets for the Annual Ball?
If not, please contact the Hon.
Treasurer, Mr. D. G. Batty,
c/o The Chartered Bank,
Tel: 30376, as soon as
possible, to facilitate table
arrangements. Friday, 15th
February is the date.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PYRRHUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 5, 1957.

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AUSTRALIA PLAYING BIG PART IN GEOPHYSICAL YEAR OBSERVATIONS

By JAMES SHRIMPTON

Canberra, Feb. 4.

From the sticky heat of New Guinea to the icy wastes of Antarctica, scores of Australian scientists and technicians will play an active part in the International Geophysical Year beginning on July 1.

Their role was set out in detail in a recent survey by Professor H. C. Webster, Dean of the faculty of science at Queensland University, who believes that their work will demonstrate to the world that Australia is "scientifically and technically adult and competent, and therefore worthy to retain these territories" held by the nation in the Antarctic.

Three observation stations are planned for Australian Antarctica during the Geophysical year. They have been established for some time and the other is being especially established for the occasion.

The main base, at Mawson, opened in 1954, and the Macquarie Island station, established some years previously, are being equipped for a wide variety of geophysical observation.

Ideally Situated

The bases are regarded as ideally situated for scientific observation of the Aurora Australis, or "Southern Lights," a brilliant optical display in the night skies of Antarctica. Even some Australian, in the island state of Tasmania off the south-eastern coast and on the southern part of the mainland, should get a glimpse of the Aurora on several occasions during the year, according to Professor Webster. He hopes to enlist the help of amateur observers in watching for these appearances, since it is particularly important to determine the northern limit of visibility.

The third Australian Antarctic observation station is a new one, at Vestfold Hills, on the Antarctic continent coastline, some 300 miles east of Mawson.

One of the more spectacular phases of the Geophysical Year will be the firing from

Woomera, in South Australia, of giant, unmanned rockets loaded with scientific observation equipment. These robot rockets will be capable of penetrating to a height of several hundred miles above the earth, Professor Webster says, and will radio back their observations.

A number of special rockets with equipment designed and built by British researchers for investigations during the International Geophysical Year will also be fired from Woomera.

Minor Observer

Professor Webster stresses that Woomera and the United States rocket proving ground at White Sands, in New Mexico, are equidistant from the geomagnetic equator, and therefore especially suitable for high-altitude geophysical investigations.

Australia will also play a minor observer's part in the United States' historic satellite-firing project. The radiophysics laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation, which Professor Webster describes as having achieved "considerable international distinction" for research on radio waves from sources outside the earth, will regularly measure radio waves from the sun during the year.

Other research organisation observers will record changes in the sun's surface, such as the appearance of sunspots and eruptions.

Several small islands in the Coral and Tasman seas also have an important place in plans for the Geophysical Year. Equipment for recording ocean movements is being

sited at Willis Island, in the Coral Sea, for example, and at Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island further south. This will supplement information gained from observations from the eastern shores of the Australian mainland.

Far to the north, only a few hundred miles from the Equator in Papua-New Guinea, more important research will be carried out.

Port Moresby

Magnetic and other geophysical observations will be made at Port Moresby, in Papua, cosmic ray observations at Lal, in New Guinea, and radiation observations at Rabaul, on the island of New Britain.

In addition, the regular and special observations made by weather stations in the Papua-New Guinea territory will contribute to the general fund of information.

Commenting on the overall plans for the International Geophysical Year, Professor Webster declares:

Interest has quickened in recent years in the rapid changes in the earth's magnetism, long distance radio reception and allied subjects. From observations scientists are beginning to get an idea of what factors control these things and how they operate.

Real Progress

To make real progress in this research, however, it is necessary to make observations simultaneously. They must be repeated again and again at comparatively short intervals over an extended period. China Mail Special.

GERMANY PRODUCES FIRST PLANE FOR LUFTWAFFE



Cold Trouble On Polar Flights

Stockholm, Feb. 4.

Extremely low temperatures in the Arctic region, particularly west of Greenland, have caused engine trouble in DC-7 airliners on the Scandinavian Airline System's Polar route, it was learned here today.

The intense cold has congealed the oil in certain parts of the mechanism, and on two occasions caused the engines to stop.

SAS officials said that it was hoped to solve this problem soon and that DC-7s were not being taken off the Polar route.

However, he added, DC-7 pilots were instructed not to take off in very cold weather. France-Press.

Herr Strauss, Germany's Minister of Defence, stands beside the first aeroplane for the new German Air Force to be produced in a German plant. The new plane, designed by Professor Dornier, is called the Do 27.—Express Photo.

War Graves Commission Report

London, Feb. 5.

The Imperial War Graves Commission's task of providing permanent commemoration of the 568,627 Commonwealth servicemen who lost their lives between 1939 and 1945 is nearing completion, said the commission's 37th annual report published today.

The Commission is now starting to concentrate on keeping memorials in good repair and beautifying sites.—China Mail Special.

'Deportation' Of Hungarians To China

New York, Feb. 4.

Dr. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo (Cuba) today asked the special United Nations Hungary Committee to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible in order to prevent the alleged "deportation" to China of 40,000 Hungarians.

Dr. Nunez-Portuondo in a letter to the five-member Committee, which is investigating the events of last November in Hungary, drew attention to a newspaper reporting the alleged deportation. He told the Committee that its first report was awaited so that debate on the Hungarian situation could be resumed by the General Assembly.

He said it was necessary to take immediate steps to prevent the reported mass deportations to China.—Reuters.

TV JAMS VALETTA STREET

Valetta, Feb. 4.

Maltese jammed one of Valetta's narrow streets recently to watch the first TV programme ever seen on this island.

It was relayed from the island of Sicily, some 40 miles away.

Behind this step lies two and a half years' intensive ground-work by "ham" (amateur) enthusiasts, Mr. Frank Bonnici, a Maltese radio mechanic. For the past months, he has been experimenting with a home-made television set, receiving signals from places as far away as the Soviet Union, Germany, Britain, Holland, France and Switzerland.

He worked in strict secrecy, wanting to keep his experiments separate from any commercial speedup.

CLEAR RECEPTION

Working with Mr. Vella, the local agent of a well-known radio firm, Mr. Bonnici has co-ordinated his efforts with the development of Italian television in Sicily. The aim is to get clear and regular reception from a station not more than 85 miles from Malta's capital, Valetta.

"There is every possibility that, weather permitting, we in Malta shall have more than satisfactory reception when the two transmitting centres in southern Sicily are opened," Mr. Bonnici says. "At the moment, Mr. Vella and I are receiving programmes from a more distant station and the reception is very good already."

"A boon for television in Malta would be the installation of a reporting station in Malta by the Government. This is an inexpensive and self-controlled station which will relay direct transmissions from Sicily to Malta."

Reports indicate that the local Rediffusion service is interested in "piping" television programmes to the Maltese viewer.

UNHAPPY

Among unhappy recipients of this report are the many local cinema proprietors, who fear that television will sound the death-knell of some of the smaller village cinemas in Malta. Their discomfiture is further increased by a report that a future local television service will include recorded programmes to boost the viewing time for Malta's anticipated viewers.

In nearby Sicily, two transmitting stations on the heights of Mount Pellegrino and Mount S. Angelo respectively, are nearing completion and work is nearing completion on two more stations, on Mount Lauro and Mount Cammarata. Commercial television sets on sale here will be able to pick up the Mount Lauro transmissions, when that station begins emissions.—China Mail Special.

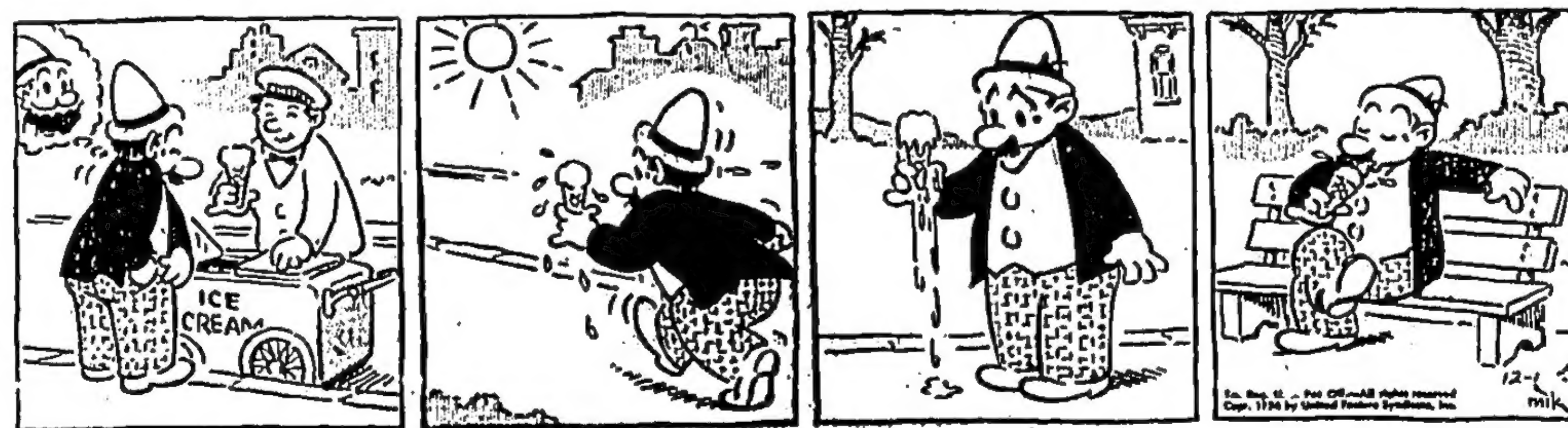
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



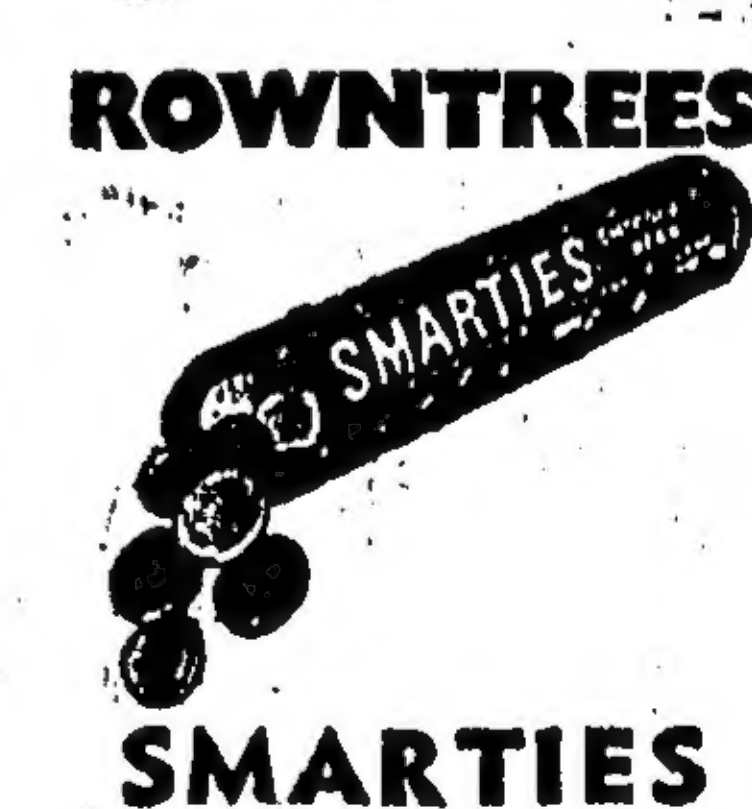
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By Mik



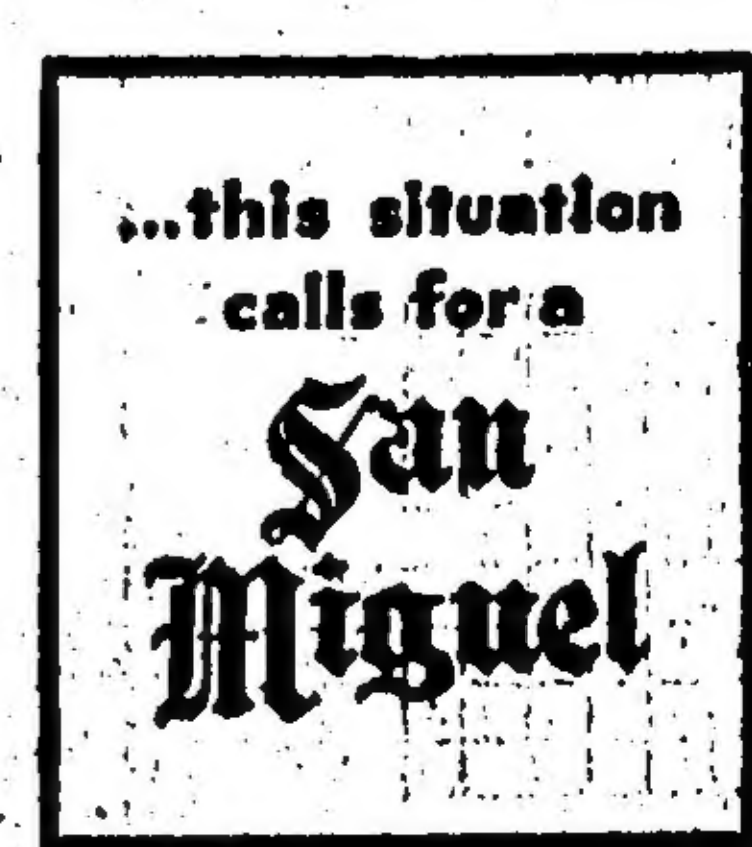
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



SULMONA CITIZENS GAIN A POINT

Sulmona, Feb. 4.

Soldiers and police today patrolled the streets of the Central Italian town of Sulmona after a week-end of "pocket revolution" in which 40 persons were injured and 50 arrested.

The townspeople had demonstrated to protest the elimination of a recruiting centre in Sulmona, which had been the headquarters of a military district.

Schools were closed and shops shut down in the town of 17,000 inhabitants.

The population objected to the change because it would mean the transfer of large numbers of men, both civil servants and military personnel.

DISADVANTAGE

Workers, shop-keepers and marriageable daughters would have been affected.

The loss of the centre would also have left Sulmona at a disadvantage as compared with its rival town, Aquila.

A demonstration was called, shots were fired, troops called in, and the local Communist movement tried to take a hand in the protest.

The national Government announced from Rome later that it would set up a regimental depot in Sulmona to replace the recruiting centre.

Sulmona would still gain in total population on the change. —France-Press.

New National Day For Japanese?

Tokyo, Feb. 4.

Japan's governing Conservative Party today decided to recommend for parliamentary approval a resumption of the pre-war and war-time celebration of a national day following the legend that Japan derives from a heavenly union.

The Liberal Democratic Party decided to establish national foundation day on "divine birth," discontinued after the war at the order of the Occupation authorities.

The Conservatives will discuss with the Socialist Party a definite date for the national holiday.—Reuters.

Bali Bosoms Not For Three-D

Penang, Feb. 5.

The bare-bosomed beauties of Bali will not figure in the three-D photo collection of retired American Air Force Colonel W. H. Bruggere.

Col Bruggere — accompanied by Mrs Bruggere — is taking his three-D camera to Bangkok instead to film temples.

Col Bruggere told reporters before leaving here: "We were advised by our travel agents to skip Bali because of the Indonesian situation."

"Besides we understand Bali women are now wearing brassieres," —Reuters.

Nehru's Kashmir Statement 'Completely Wrong'

Karachi, Feb. 4.

Pakistan's Law Minister, Sardar Amir Khan said tonight that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, was "completely wrong" in declaring that Azad Kashmir had been incorporated into Pakistan.

The Minister referred to a speech made by Mr. Nehru in Madras on January 31, (Azad Kashmir is the portion of Kashmir State on the Pakistan side of the ceasefire line).

In an official statement the Minister said: "Kashmir is, and has always been an independent entity."

The Pakistan constitution made it clear beyond doubt that the question of Kashmir's accession remained to be decided, he added.—Reuters.

Little Encouragement For TUC Officials

EFFECT OF OIL SHORTAGE ON EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

**WORLD
RUBBER
MARKETS**

New York, Feb. 5.
The latex rubber futures con-
tract today closed 75 to 120

**HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE**

11. The various measures taken to reinforce the gold and dollar reserves halted a serious bout of speculation against sterling.

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Cuban Amer. Sugar	53
Diamond Alkali	53
Dow Chemicals	69
Dupont de Nemours	184
Eastman Kodak	58
El Paso National Gas	52
Erie Railroad	22
Family Finance Corp.	20
Ford Motor	67

54	Tin, spot	700
56	3-month	709
10	Copper spot	249
15	3-month	248
16	Lead 1st half Feb.	112 1/2
74	May	112 1/2
20	Zinc 1st half Feb.	102 1/2
65	May	98 1/2
80	—United Press	

Raffles Hotel	52
Singapore Cold Storage	51
South British Insurance Co.	
Ltd.	50
Straits Trading	52
Straits Steamship	51
United Engineers Ord.	52
Wernio Bros.	50
* cum div. China Mail Special	

Fair, 6 Chapters, 7 Esmond,
 Sentinelle, 9 History, 10 Vanities,
 11 Robinson, 12 Books, 13
 Polden's, 14 Paragraphs, 15
 Beatrix, 16 Library.
 William Thackeray (the
 novelist).

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Crown Zellerbach	38%	
Cubana Amers. Sugar	20%	
Eastman Kodak	10%	
Dow Chemicals	10%	
Dupont de Nemours	18%	
Eastman Kodak	8%	
El Paso National Gas	20%	
General Electric	10%	
General Finance Corp.	22%	
Ford Motor	6%	

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market on Monday at the following rates—U.S. dollar (per \$1):

Sterling notes (per \$1)	6
Indian rupee (per 100)	10
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	10
Siam baht (per 100)	2
Singapore (Straits)	2

54	Tin, spot	700	723
54	3-month	708	730
10	Copper spot	240	249
10	3-month	242	245
74	Lead 1st half Feb.	113 1/2	114
74	May	112 1/2	112
60	Zinc 1st half Feb.	102 1/2	103
60	May	99 1/2	99

—United Press.

Raffles Hotel.....	\$2.25
Singapore Cold Storage.....	\$1.50
South British Insurance Co. Ltd.....	\$2.50
Strait Trading.....	\$2.00
Strait Steamship.....	\$1.50
United Engineers Ord.....	\$2.70
Wearne Bros.....	\$2.00
* cumdiv China Mail Special.	

Fair, 9 Chapters, 7 Remond, 8
Sentinelle, 9 History, 10 Vanly
11 Romabeh, 12 Books, 13
Pellennis, 14 Photographs, 15
Beatrice, 16 Library.
William Thackeray (the
novelist).

Answers—1 Writer, 2 Describing, 3 Novel, 4 Calcutta, 5 Fair, 6 Chapters, 7 Esmond, 8 Sentence, 9 History, 10 Vanilla, 11 Romabeh, 12 Books, 13 Pseudonym, 14 Paragraphs, 15 Beatrix, 16 Library.
William Thackeray (the novelist).

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